The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
Subscribers, Attention. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection. Arsinal Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1875.

The European War Cloud.

The Department of State has for some months been in receipt of frequent intelligence from the diplomatic representatives of the United States which has foreshadowed the existing state of political affairs in portions of Continental Europe. These confidential communications allude to the conflict raging between Protestantism and Catholicism which render the precipitation of a religious conflict possible, though, in view of many surrounding and potential circumstances, not probable. The dispatches received at the department, however, indicate that the positive course pursued by the German Prime Minister and countenanced by his sovereign, has for a long time occasioned no little anxiety at the Vatican, and to such an extent has the aggressive policy of Germany been carried, that it is considered time to take measures to stop the tide. It is assumed, however, by the dispatches from the four powers most directly interested, that the complications and antagonistic influences will be likely to prevent a conflict. The influence of the priests in the days of Napoleon the Great, and which gave him more embarrassment than disciplined armies in the field, appears to have materially declined with the progress of education and freedom of thought; so that, accordingly, the information of our ministers abroad, the Jesuitical intrigues which carried so much weight in the last century, are well understood to-day. The dispatches received show that none of the Catholic powers are anxious to espouse the cause of the Vatican against the policy of Germany, and that the latest power to take the initiative. It is known that the Empire is not in itself an unit on religious questions, as the fact of the overwhelming predominance of the Roman Catholic Bavaria demonstrates. The influence against taking up the cause of the Pope by Austria are founded in the antagonistic forces at work in the large body of subjects under the Greek Church and other rival sects. The ambition of Austria to effect a lodgment on the Black Sea would, in a political sense, it is said, be offset by the desire of Russia to establish herself in the Mediterranean. The feeling in Italy seems to be opposed to the cause of the Pope on political grounds. A prominent foreign diplomat, today, in conversation expressed his information very similar to that above stated, and thought there was no reason to fear a war.

Civil Service in the Departments.

Senator Boutwell has remained in the city for the purpose of making investigations preliminary to the formal meeting of the Select Committee of the Senate, of which he is Chairman, appointed to inquire into the various branches of the civil service in this city.

The committee was appointed with a view to the reorganization of all the departments. It has been apparent that in all the departments there are many useless offices and supernumerary officers. The great obstacle in the way of reform, heretofore, has been Congress itself—members desiring to control as much patronage as possible. Senator Boutwell is now visiting the various departments. He expects to finish this preliminary investigation by the last of this month, after which time the first formal meeting of the committee will be held. The committee, it is expected, will perfect a bill for the reorganization of all the departments to be presented at the meeting of Congress. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, which was put on to one of the appropriation bills in the last hours of the last session, was only designed as a temporary expedient, and the Treasury will therefore be included in the next bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1875.

The Louisiana Compromise.

Representative Wheeler arrived here today from New Orleans. He expresses himself fully satisfied with the success of the compromise effected by him between the rival political factions. He reports that the best of feeling prevailed throughout all classes of the people, and he is confident that no further trouble need be anticipated. There was a disposition manifested by the ousted officers not to accede to the terms of the compromise, but they were gently reminded that their refusal would not be countenanced by the President.

Special Agent Neuman.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentations, particularly in some of the religious newspapers, of the amount paid to Dr. Neuman for his late official services; the allegation also being made that his wife was, under pay as his secretary. Dr. Neuman was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department in April, 1873, at six dollars a day, with instructions to inquire into the mode of verifying invoices at consulates of the United States in the countries to which he was sent. He resigned the position while in Russia. The whole amount, it is officially ascertained, received by him for salary and expenses was less than five thousand dollars. As far as the official records and accounts show, his wife's expenses were paid out of his private means.

Senator Cameron Arrived

here yesterday from Florida. The Senator is looking much improved by his jaunt. He says that the yellow fever was prevailing at Vera Cruz to an alarming extent, and it would have been extremely injudicious to proceed with the journey. He will remain at the Capital several days.

Counting Spinner's Balance on Hand.

The counting of the funds in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be necessary before Mr. New assumes office, will consume about two weeks, and will not commence for about two months. The whole amount, including national bank bonds, is one thousand million dollars.

New State Department Building.

The New State Department, which will be one of the handsomest of all our public buildings, is rapidly approaching completion. The Secretary of State is very anxious to take possession, and the contractors have promised that the three lower stories of the building shall be ready for occupancy not later than the first of June.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the receipts of customs: New York, from the 1st to the 10th, $3,672,318. For the week ending April 10th: Boston, $279,284; Philadelphia, $205,202; Baltimore, $94,394. For the week ending April 3: New Orleans, $73,799.

Postal Intelligence.

The following is a complete list of postmasters appointed and postal changes in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending April 17, 1875:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmasters Appointed—John J. Smith, Sunbury, reappointed; Darius S. Gilger, Shamokin, reappointed; Abraham L. Munger, Barre Forge, Huntingdon county, *vice* S. M. Green, resigned; Mrs. L. C. Hamilton, Milnesville, Mercer county, *vice* C. Hamilton, resigned; D. B. Tait, Gibson, Susquehanna county, *vice* B. B. Reynolds, resigned; J. B. Lamb, Rebuck, Northumberland county, *vice* H. C. Fisher, resigned; John T. Akers, Frankstown, Blair county, *vice* R. Riddle, resigned; Mrs. B. F. Killam, Paupac, Pike county, *vice* G. Fredericks, resigned; R. B. Kelley, Pleasantville, Luzerne county, *vice* J. McNeish, resigned; George Stein, Locust Grove, Fulton county, *vice* J. Stephens, resigned; Charles Fenning, Knobsville, Fulton county, *vice* M. A. Fox, resigned; John Vowinkel, Nesquehoning, Porter county, *vice* H. B. Edwards, resigned; Clark M. Swayze, New Columbia, Luzerne county, *vice* A. J. Brown, resigned; Jacob K. Laws, Snicksburg, Indiana county, *vice* Mrs. C. R. Chambers, resigned; Josiah Bonner, Muhlenberg, York county, *vice* A. Ratensparger, resigned; Thos. Praul, Churchville, Bucks county, *vice* J. R. Banes, removed; James Hoover, Hoovertown, Jefferson county, *vice* A. J. Eggleston, removed.

Establishments—Elkhorn, Allegheny county, special; J. Lewis Worrall, postmaster.

OHIO.

Postmasters Appointed—Henry L. Robinson, Washington C. H., reappointed; Samuel A. Smith, Gallon, reappointed; Joleph M. Patterson, Piqua, reappointed; Henry Pound, Vienna, Trumbull county, *vice* Wm. Pound, resigned; Reuben A. Faulkes, Adario, Richland county, *vice* Wm. Davidson, resigned; David E. Mitchell, Old Richfield, Wayne county, *vice* Gabriel Hostetler, removed; Alexander Milligan, Nobles, Wayne county, *vice* Thos. H. Kirk, deceased; Orlando Cope, Belmont county, *vice* Allen Jones, resigned; Henry H. Brown, Tupper's Plains, Meigs county, *vice* J. F. Brown, resigned; Ellis W. Bailey, Shields, Belmont county, *vice* Joseph White, resigned; John Thomas, Shanicks, Morrow county, *vice* Mathias Deisch, resigned; Wesley Calhoun, Mount Pisgah, Clermont county, *vice* Behymer, resigned; Silas J. Hinds, Fayetteville, Brown county, *vice* Benjamin Snowhill, resigned; Charles H. Kelpatrick, Mill Brook, Wayne county, *vice* Jacob W. Carroll, resigned; Silas L. Moore, Parkman, Geauga county, *vice* L. Davis, resigned; Henry Brush, Fikeville, Ogden county, *vice* Adam Johnston, resigned; Thomas Hayward, Russellville, Clark county, *vice* Samuel M. Dey, resigned.

Re-establishments—Island Creek, Jefferson county, special; William Brown, postmaster.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Discontinued—Laurel Junction, Ritchie county; papers to Volcano. Lulu, Cabell county; papers to Huntington.

Postmasters Appointed—John T. Moss, Calhoun, Barbour county *vice* Edmund Hill, resigned; John W. Nihiser, Claysville, Marion county, *vice* John W. Nihiser, failed to furnish bond.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1875.

The United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States will head no more arguments nor take up new cases after next week. Next week will be devoted to the preparation of opinions, which will be delivered on the first Monday in May, when the court will adjourn.

Mailing Public Documents.

The partial restoration of the franking privilege has revived activity in the document rooms of the capital. Thousands are now being shipped daily, including the accumulations of two years. Eight hundred volumes were, a few days ago, sent under Senator Morton's frank alone. The only Senator who distributed his documents to any extent under the law requiring payment, was ex-Senator Carpenter, who expended several hundred dollars in postage and express bills on account of the distribution of his share of the Government literature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

WEEKLY PATENT LIST.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending April 13, 1875. Reported by telegraph, expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. F. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Manufacturer of Iron.

T. J. Blake, Pittsburgh, Shovel.

Mary Crawford (Admix. of B. Crawford, deceased), Pittsburgh, Pyrometer.

W. J. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Bolster Plate for Vehicles.

Rustic Orth, Pittsburgh, Artificial Flowers.

F. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Feet for Fenders, etc.

J. H. Cook, Mercer, Washing and Wringing Machine.

J. H. Wetside, Port Perry, Draw Head.

H. C. McCarty and E. Glenn, Renovo, Freight Car Door.

W. F. Weible, Tidioute, Gas Retort.

W. Baldwin, Tioga, Combination Lock.

B. Boyer, Lebanon, Oven for annealing building blocks of nuance ware.

J. H. Connelly, New Brighton, Fire Extinguisher.

C. Diebold, Lebanon, Tile Mending Machine.

J. H. Baruman, Allegheny, Bale Tie.

J. Harrison, Reading, Letter Box Alarm.

W. Kinderman, Troutville, Automatic Cradle.

J. F. Mahoney, Erie, Fusible Plug for steam generators.

R. S. Williams, Philadelphia, Butter Print.

J. S. Worth, Coatesville, Mechanism for operating the adjusting screws of rolls.

J. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Shirt Envelope.

B. S. Merenbeck, Philadelphia, Children's Rocking Chair.

D. M. Mellon, Tremont, Sewing Machine Attachment.

W. P. Patton, Harrisburg, Trough for coal cuts.

J. P. Ross, Philadelphia, Trimming.

J. T. Eserwin, Philadelphia, folding rack for towels.

J. Young, Clearfield, scroll sawing machine.

REISSUE.

C. M. Crandall, Montrose, toy block.

DESIGNS.

T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, pitcher.

P. A. Jordan, Philadelphia, type.

H. Kagy, Philadelphia, oil cloth.

TRADE MARK.

D. Meshon's Sons, Philadelphia, heaters, ranges, etc.

J. Grell, Watkins & Co., Philadelphia, boots and shoes.

OHIO.

J. M. Amour, Northwood, Windmill.

S. R. Holt, Worthington, Farm Gate.

L. T. Scofield, Cleveland, Fire-proof Floor and Ceiling.

J. Walker, Cincinnati, Thill Coupling.

S. McVeen and B. K. Price, Cleveland, Horse Shoe Fastener.

W. B. Miller and W. Powell, Cleveland, Beer Faucet.

T. Van Kannel, Cincinnati, Cistern Supply Regulator.

A. Gray, Cincinnati, Chemical Fire Extinguisher.

A. Hiltz, Springdale, Field Roller.

R. L. Kilpatrick, Springfield, Railroad Signal.

N. Lash, Montpelier, Fruit Gatherer.

S. Mills, New Castle, Roofing Tiles.

J. P. Monnett, Bucyrus, Harvester Rake.

D. Sattler, Columbus, Gas Burner.

L. H. Watson, Cleveland, Forge Blower.

E. J. Sprague, Youngstown, Sash Weight.

TRADE MARK.

R. C. Graves, Cambridge, Grate Bar.

G. W. Hatfield, Dayton, Manufacture of Putty.

TRADE MARK.

A. J. Taylor, Londonville, Flour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1875.

REDEMPTION AND ASSORTMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

In view of the declaration of General Spinner from the office of Treasurer on the first of July, it has been determined to assess upon the several national banks the expense of redeeming and assorting their notes at the National Bank Redemption Agency on the first of May, instead of the first of July as originally intended.

It will probably be some weeks after the first proximo before the apportionment of expenses is completed. The average charge will not exceed a quarter of one per cent. upon the amount redeemed and assorted, but the assessment upon each bank will vary from the average according to the denominations of its notes. If the average denominations are greater than the general average, the expenses will be less than the average, and *vice versa*.

The Centennial of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society—Its Career—Vice President Wilson Abandons His European Tour—His Reasons—International Peace Association—Its Important Work and Objects —A Movement to Reduce the Cost of Composition Charged by Washington Printers —Mrs. Grant Will Not Visit Europe—A Spirited Interview between a Bankrupt Officer and a Member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1875.

Vice President Wilson will attend the centennial anniversary of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which will take place on Wednesday, April 14th. The Vice President, in accepting the invitation to participate in the interesting celebration, also consented to make a speech. His long and valuable writings on the decline of the slave power in America will enable him to contribute a very interesting resume of the growth, progress and triumph of the principles advocated by the abolition societies in the American colonies and subsequently in the United States. The Vice President states that his investigations substantiate the claims of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society that it is the oldest society of this character in the world. Its earlier, as well though not its later history, has a large share of its members have been Quakers. Brought into action on March 14, 1775, its work was practically suspended during the war of the revolution, the attention of the people of the Pennsylvania line being mainly absorbed in the patriotic struggle for independence. The Vice President states that after the war, however, its work was resumed with the most active part of its career beginning in 1784. Benjamin Franklin was its president during the last year and later Benjamin Rush a leading member. In 1790 the society addressed a memorial to Congress urging action for the relief, elevation and amelioration of the black race. For the next half century it employed every means of aiding the friends of the slave and promoting principles and specifically. After the passage of the fugitive slave law in 1850 the society was particularly energetic in assisting fugitive slaves, devoting its labors to the southern borders of Pennsylvania, along the Maryland line. Through the agency of this society and its representatives, fugitive slaves were assisted beyond the reach of capture. The Vice President in the same conversation states that after consultation with his friends he had been persuaded to abandon his proposed trip to Europe. Principally among these was ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who convinced him that it was contrary to public sentiment for either the President or Vice President to be out of the country during any term of office. Upon looking into the matter, he discovered that none of his predecessors had left the country under similar circumstances. In the case of William R. King, of Alabama, elected Vice President in 1852, the time of his election he was in feeble health and compelled to seek relief in the soft climate of Cuba. When finally he arrived there to take the oath of office, he was still at Havanna. The constitutional oath was administered by the American Consul in that port. Mr. King returned to his plantation in April of the next year and died the day after his arrival. Vice President Wilson, not anxious to establish such a precedent, has telegraphed to Mr. Drexel, of Philadelphia, to cancel his engagement, his passage secured for the 28th. The Vice President will start for California in about two weeks.

The International Peace Association, instituted at the congress held in Vienna two years ago, has succeeded in fully establishing its branches in the United States and the leading centers of Europe. The American branch is a society of considerable importance and will shortly issue its first publication, the subject of which will be on the general principles that govern the relations of the United States and their influence, past and prospective, upon the patent systems of the nations of the old world. The executive committee of the International Society, after full consideration, have formally decided to delay their Congress until next year, when it is proposed to hold one in the United States, probably Philadelphia. The next congress, it is believed, will be one of peculiar interest and importance, as it will soon be able, doubtless, to report some material progress in the improvement of the patent systems of Europe, and will, in all probability, be able to indicate the same revival of the institution of the systems of the world in their general existence.

The publishers of Washington having thus far borne the high rates of composition paid here since the war, they have begun to concert measures to bring about a reduction. They are in considerable of dilemma, however, how to begin. Some of the members of Congress the representatives of the leading newspapers of the country, have promised before the joint committee on printing in hopes of effecting the reduction under the initiative of the Government printers. That powerful institution, they admitted, if so determined, could bring the printers to terms in such scarcely a month. The latter probably having an intuitive sense of the sequel, replied, with more force than elegance, that he would have to be excused on that score; that he thought there was too much preaching nowa-days, and not enough practice. He had nothing to say, but tried to teach by example and not by talking. This rebuff, however, did not deter the visitors from making known the real object of their presence. Having recovered from the first shock, the senior of the chief printers the remark that if the official engagements of the Cabinet officers in question were terminated, he gave his voice in aid of the cause, he might at all events open a small portion of his capacious safe and some down in the vicinity to support pecuniarily of such a great and useful enterprise. The Cabinet officers, it is said, never in using the name of religion as the garb of a collection agent in pursuit of funds to pay for the services of lawyers, have failed in halls. He very flatly expressed his opinion that his efforts as a religious teacher were worth what he was willing to contribute to their enterprise; that he had just as much as he could attend to in his own line at home, where he made it a rule to give liberally, but as he could not address their meetings, he would have also to decline contributing. He would, however, give a dollar to each of the gentlemen present. Though invited to call again, they did not indicate an intention to prosecute the acquaintance. DEB. R. K.

Plan of the Centennial History of American Education, Colonial, Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Periods—Educational Topics—Influences and Results.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1875.

The Commissioner of Education has prepared a "Synopsis of the proposed Centennial History of American Education, 1776-1876," for the information of educators in general, and especially for the benefit of those interested in and expected to contribute to the educational feature of the forthcoming celebration of the Centennial of American Independence. The following will give an idea of the plan in contemplation:

THE COLONIAL PERIOD—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

Early schools in the colonies of Spain, England, France and Holland, briefly noticed; digest of the colonial laws respecting elementary schools; horn-books; the New England primer; biographies of early pedagogues, etc.

Early grammar schools, public and incorporate; text books; courses of instruction; biographies, bibliography; the clergy as trainers for college.

Early colonial colleges (*e. g.*, Harvard, William and Mary's, King's, Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, &c.), their foundation by colonial and individual action; discipline, text books and courses of instruction in the classics, mathematics, theology, &c.; biographies and bibliography; connection of religious denominations with the colleges, &c.

Early instruction in the professions, theological, legal and medical; Ames' "Medulla."

Notices of early libraries and of the bibliography of "Americana."

Engravings of early school and college buildings, portraits of educators, maps, etc.

Influences and Results.—Conditions, institutions and attitude of the European nations which colonized North America; supremacy of Spain under Charles I. and Philip II. (1516-1598); rise of England under Elizabeth and James I. (1588-1622); of France under Richelieu (1622-1640); of England under Cromwell (1645-1658); of France under Louis XIV. (1658-1704); of England under Marlborough and Chatham (1704-1776); political, social and religious institutions of the colonists; political and military events in the colonies, etc.

THE HOMOGENEOUS PERIOD—1776-1840—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

The Virginia territorial cession, and the ordinance of 1787; history of the school-land sales, and of elementary schools; origin of free public schools under State authority; labors of Mann, Barnard, Sears, Emerson and others; literary spirit of the country in 1840, &c.; biography and bibliography.

The progress and increase of grammar schools, academies and seminaries; the text-books, architecture and apparatus of instruction; biographies, bibliographies and statistics.

The progress of collegiate instruction, text books and courses of instruction in the classics, astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, political economy, mental and moral science, &c.

Colleges in their denominational and public relations; libraries of colleges, bibliography, biography and statistics.

The progress of theological, medical and legal education; rise and progress of Normal schools, and of schools of dentistry and pharmacy; biography, bibliography and statistics.

The progress of libraries; rise and progress of museums of science and art; instruction and care of the orphans, of the blind and the deaf mute, etc.

Sunday schools.

Instruction in art and music.

Reformatory and penal institution.

The American Institute of Instruction.

Engravings of school and college buildings, portraits of educators, maps, charts of illiteracy in 1840, etc.

Influences and Results.—Homogeneity of the population; comparatively small annual emigration—Revolutionary war (1775-1783); migration to Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama (1775-1805); Webster's spelling-book (1783); the Federal Constitution (1787); copyright law (1790); Whitney's cotton gin (1793); province of Louisiana acquired (1803); Oregon question settled (1846); Fulton's steamer on the Hudson (1807); abolition of the slave trade (1808); war of 1812-15; introduction of canals (1817); Florida acquired (1819); the Missouri compromise (1820); railroads introduced (1827); McCormick's reaper (1831); the Seminole war (1835-42).

THE HETEROGENEOUS PERIOD—1840-1876—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

The progress and present condition of free elementary instruction; official supervision of public schools; improvement in school buildings, furniture and apparatus; character and number of text books; the school reports of the country; illiteracy of the country in 1850, 1860 and 1870; instruction of the colored people and the Indians; kindergarten; private elementary instruction.

The progress of grammar schools, academies and female schools; rise and progress of free public high schools; text books, courses of instruction, apparatus and architecture; business colleges; bibliography, biographies and statistics.

The progress and present condition of collegiate instruction; rise of State universities, and of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts; rise of colleges for women; text books and courses of instruction in mathematics, astronomy, physics, mechanics, geology, geography, zoology, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, agricultural science, technology, metallurgy, military science, engineering, philology, political economy, social science, art history, etc. (including in each case a history of the subject of instruction).

The progress and present condition of instruction in theology, jurisprudence, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and pedogogics, engineering, etc.; women in the professions.

Bibliography, biography and statistics of collegiate and professional training.

Progress and present condition of libraries; of art museums, and scientific museums; of orphan asylums; of blind asylums; of deaf mute asylums; industrial and collegiate instruction of the unfortunate; schools for the feeble minded, etc., Sunday schools.

Schools of art and music; cheap reproductions of art works; cheap music, etc.

Progress in penology and in reformatory training.

Associations for public benefit; churches; societies; the National Educational Association, &c.

The National Bureau of Education.

Pictures of buildings for schools, colleges, libraries, museums, asylums, etc.; portraits of educators and benefactors; charts of illiteracy charts of 1850, 1860 and 1870; diagrams of ventilating apparatus, furniture, etc.

Influences and Results.—Introduction of the arts of engraving; the London world's fair (1852); the treaty with Japan (1854); the financial panic of 1857; the Atlantic Telegraph (1858); the war and the abolition of slavery (1861-65); the Austro-Prussian war (1866); acquisition of Alaska (1867); the Paris Exposition (1867); the Franco-German war (1870-71); the Vienna Weltausskellung (1873); the financial panic of 1873; the heterogeneous character of the population since 1846; the character and intelligence of the immigrants; the progress of industries; of agriculture; the development of means for speedy transportation; international literature; the scientific spirit, etc.

DEB. R. K.

UNION PACIFIC FLOOD.

Extent of the Damage—Travel Indefinitely Suspended—Large Number of Passengers and Emigrants Delayed.

OMAHA, April 17.—Official reports from the scene of the flood on the Union Pacific Railroad state that last night Superintendent Earle walked through from the west to Green River station. Sixteen bridges are gone west of there, and the road washed badly. The water rose three feet yesterday and is still rising rapidly.

OMAHA, April 17.—The river here has fallen ten inches in the last twenty-four hours. It is still impossible to tell to what extent the road bed on the Union Pacific is damaged. The district is about 175 miles in length, but it is only at occasional places that any damage is done. The water has receded some to-day. West-bound passengers lying Rock Springs have been transferred to Green river by wagons, and east-bound passengers *vice-versa*. The railroad company are caring for them as kindly as circumstances will admit. There are about eight hundred emigrant and three hundred passengers lying here waiting for the removal of the blockade. The company are also caring for emigrants here at their own expense. As soon as the water recedes so that it can be done, they will put on a line of stages, and transfer the passengers and mails over the break.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The flood in the valley of Bitter creek, Wyoming, is still reported in the increase. Three Union Pacific bridges are now reported gone, as also the road bed in many places, and that nothing can be done toward repairing till the water falls. The trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles. Four teams came through from Rock Springs to Green river station, to-day, having been chartered by some passengers to bring them over the hills. A freight train was expected to leave Ogden to-day, but was discontinued on account of another wash-out reported this side of Green river. All the mountain streams are rising, on account of the rapidly melting snow, and there will probably be difficulties from this cause at other points soon. There can be no time fixed for trains to commence running again, as that will depend on the weather, which is now quite warm and, there being an unusual amount of snow, damage in the near future will probably increase rather than diminish for the next week or ten days.

OMAHA, April 19.—The high water, which for several days past has delayed trains on the Union Pacific, has finally become so high that travel is entirely suspended. Between Laramie City, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah, the water is six feet deep in many places, and still rising. It is impossible to predict when travel will be resumed. The canons are reported full of snow, and it is well known that the snow that fell last winter is the deepest for many years. The location of the present trouble is Bitter Creek Valley, three hundred miles west of Cheyenne. The passenger trains which left here on the 13th, 14th and 15th are lying at Laramie City and Rowlings. Those which left Ogden on the 13th are lying at the points west of Green river. All are in good quarters and well cared for. Union Pacific officials advise travelers for Utah and California to stay at home till notice of the blockade being broken is given. Heavy snows in the Black Hills and high waters everywhere are reported.

SALT LAKE, April 16.—A number of passengers, among them General Crook, are here awaiting repairs of the Union Pacific road in order to proceed eastward. The passenger train left here on Sunday, the 14th, and all trains since then, have not yet arrived. It is understood that the trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles along Bitter Creek Valley, which has been inundated by the melting snow. Two bridges are reported gone and the track washed out at several places. It is impossible to tell when travel will run over this section of the road, but railroad men are making every effort to repair the track and bridges.

NEW ORLEANS.

Compromise Formally Accepted by the House—Ousted Members Good Humoredly Acquiesce.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The report of the Committee on Elections, embodying the terms of the award, was adopted in the House by a vote of 82 to 15. Most of the members declined made speeches intimating their acquiescence. Mr. Poindexter, of Assumption, one of the colored members ousted by the Award, said he had the misfortune to be born a slave, and to know that his old master, who had always been just and kind, would take it; this was an honor which did not occur every day. The most remarkable demonstration was that of the friends of the strike and want to go to work.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—The Sheriff of Luzerne county, after a conference with the Governor, decided that it is inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Hazleton and vicinity. The Governor concurs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Legislative Proceedings—Compromise Fully Accepted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The House completed its reorganization by electing Trezevant clerk, and other Conservative officers.

The terms of the award were carried out in the Senate by unseating Elam, Democrat, and by seating F. S. Goode, Democrat, in piece of Crozier (colored), Republican. The joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government was adopted with but two dissenting votes. During the day a large number of reform bills were introduced.

Another Massachusetts Dam.

Destructive Flood in Norfolk County.

The Towns of Wrentham and Norfolk Well Washed.

Mills and Bridges Washed Away—Railroad and Other Property Destroyed.

No Lives Lost—Damage About One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, April 18.—A tremendous flood with disastrous results, occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whiton's pond, the source of the Mill river. This is a small river not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with a strong current, mostly through meadow land and emptying into the Charles river at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by a dam about one hundred feet in length on the Wrentham and Franklin country road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous flood upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, country roads and dams in its course and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000.

Half a mile below this mill was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's mill. Such was the force of the waters on reaching here, that it burst the thirty foot dam and carried along the saw-mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy ship.

On rushed the waters three-fourths of a mile through the lowlands to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal deposited for use at the mills.

Seventy rods further on, the great dam at the Eliot Felting mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, formed the only obstacle to retard a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchman at the mills in operating a plan to save the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful and, although fifty feet of the dam was carried away, the mills were saved.

Down the stream half a mile further, was the track of the New England and New York Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, seeking their usual channel power, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed with pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then being undermined, it caved in for a distance of 150 to 200 feet, forming an impassible barrier to the waters above. At this point the road bed on a freight train was within one hundred feet of the place, though not in motion.

But the great volume of water had already passed through and had carried on to the achievement of its greatest feat, forty rods below, at the City Cotton mills. The mill was originally a three-story wooden building, but lately was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the country road succumbed, and then the water, obtaining a firm hold on the mill, undermined it and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition, that the copola alone remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and the large wheel shared the fate of the structure. The wings were left standing, but so badly wrenched and undermined that they are probably ruined and will have to come down.

Down the stream again about half a mile, was another country road bridge, near Kingsbury pond. This was swept away to the foundations, almost at the approach of the waters, and carried away. On the level space between the road and river, the waters spread out and ceased their work of destruction.

The last bridge was swept away about seven this evening. One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed that be that of a man for some months missing. As far as known, no lives were lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept away, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them.

The following are the losses as far as ascertained: Whitney dam, $2,000; Eliot mills, $10,000; town of Norfolk, $5,000, New York and New England Railroad, $1,500; City mills, $50,000 to 75,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fall of the City mills.

CINCINNATI.

The Texas Immigration Party on 'Change—Gunpowder Plot Discovered Just in Time—The Cold Weather.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—A delegation of gentlemen from Texas was received on 'Change to-day. Speeches were made by Colonel Holloway, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Richard Rowe, Esq., Mr. Small, of the delegation. They come to promote the interests of Texas by encouraging immigration. They will leave the city to-morrow.

Five cans of gunpowder were placed in a basket in the vestibule of Saint Xavier's Catholic church to-night, and the material was discovered by the sexton. The powder was discovered by the sexton and thrown into the street, where four of the cans exploded. The only explanation is that it was put there to destroy the machinery of the contractor who is completing the tower.

The cold weather of the past two nights has materially damaged the fruit. Experienced fruit growers say the peaches, pears and cherries are killed.

POTTSVILLE.

Comparative Coal Statement—Nearly a Million Tons Decrease in the Supply.

POTTSVILLE, April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 11,889 tons, against 82,426 tons for the corresponding week of the previous year. The supply for the week was 67,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from which no return has been received, and 89,657 tons of bituminous, against 58,845 tons for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply sent from all regions so far this year, is 3,295,567 tons, against 4,124,857 tons in the same time last year, a decrease in the supply of anthracite is 954,718 tons.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Rough Treatment of a Northerner in the Woods of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A young man, named Julius B. Lavarda, arrived here today on the steamer Grand Tower, from Hale's Point. He relates that some three weeks since he landed there and started for Dyersburg afoot. In the woods he met a negro, who begged him for money to obtain food, and in giving him some he thoughtlessly displayed his pocket-book, seeing which the negro drew a pistol and fired at him. The ball struck him in the top of the head, partially stunning him. The negro then stabbed him several times with a pocket-knife, and, after satisfying himself that the farmer living near, having heard the shot and the screams of Lavarda, hastened to the spot and had him conveyed to his house, where he lay for several days unconscious, but yesterday he was enabled to leave for this city, to which point his passage was paid by his host. Lavarda states that his father is a farmer near New-ark, New Jersey, and that he has a brother who is a wholesale merchant in New York. He will be cared for by the Chief of Police until his friends can be heard from.

Suicide of a Baltimore Merchant.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—George A. Ahrens, junior partner in the firm of Sterling, Ahrens & Co., committed suicide this morning.

Double Murder and Suicide in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 17.—Anton Linburg, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson in his sick room, at Collinsville, last night. John Felton, who entered the room soon after, shot Linburg, who was stabbed four times and died instantly. Felton's wife was dangerously stabbed. Linburg then killed himself.

Ex-Congressman Bowen Prosecutes the Chairman of "News and Courier" for Libel —The Case on To-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—The first criminal prosecution of a newspaper for libel ever known in South Carolina, begins to-morrow, at the instance of ex-Congressman Bowen, of the Charleston *News and Courier*, are to be tried upon eight indictments for publications extending through several years and covering charges against Bowen of frauds, bigamy, forgery and instigating murder. The indictments based upon publications implicating Bowen in murder, will be tried first. Great public interest is felt in the case.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE EMPEROR SATISFIED WITH AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

BERLIN, April 17.—The *Presse* says Emperor William, of Germany, has written a letter to Victor Emanuel, expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The German Emperor also, says the *Presse*, speaks in affectionate terms of Emperor Francis Joseph, and expresses the hope that the interview will serve to strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy.

THE PEERS PASS THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

The Government bill withdrawing State grants from the Catholic bishops, passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers to-day.

Scotland.

ACCIDENT TO A PLEASURE PARTY, FOLLOWED BY A RIOT.

GLASGOW, April 18.—A serious riot took place to-day, at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand on which were 1,500 people, gave way and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the grounds and burned the barricades around them.

England.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 17.—The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws with a view to the better protection of foreign countries against any future designs of German incendiaries; asks Belgium to imitate her example; and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on the subject be established with all other States equally interested. An Antwerp journal says Germany is desirous of settling the question by an international congress.

GARIBALDI ILL—GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL BILL SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR—A GERMAN EDITOR ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 19, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* reports that Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing State grants from the Catholic Church. The same dispatch reports that the editor of the *Germania*, a journal conspicuous in its opposition to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested and his office searched by the police

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

THE customs duties received on foreign imports at Philadelphia last week amounted to $128,616 32.

HON. ANDREW SNYDER, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Northampton county, died on Tuesday. This is the eighth death among Representatives since November last.

THE total value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $847,734, against $708,578 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the beginning of the year reach a valuation of $10,988,883, against $9,541,405 for the relating period of 1874.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the destruction of the world, which, according to the Second Adventists, was to have taken place on Monday evening, has been postponed until further notice, leaving the Millerites still sitting on the ragged edge of millennial expectation.

DISPATCHES from Southern Illinois say that the late cold snap did no harm to the fruit there. It is said, also, that along the lakes the injury is but partial. The destruction in Western Pennsylvania, on the contrary, is almost total. Cherries, pears, and peaches are all killed, and there is very little hope left even for apples.

THE Democrats are reckoning altogether without their host in counting on success in the next Presidental campaign. Faster than any Republican has acted the fool, the Democrats have played the rascal. Whatever mistakes the Republican party has made, have been of the head; but the vices of the Democracy have been of the heart. As between these, the people know well how to choose.

THE Supreme Court of the United States decides that untruthful answers made by an applicant when he asks for a life insurance policy, are sufficient to vitiate the policy, whether the answers are material or otherwise. All right, so far as it goes; but how, now, are applicants to be protected against untruthful representations made to them by or on behalf of the company insuring? The law should, in all fairness, afford protection to both parties.

A COMMITTEE of the most eminent Presbyterian divines in the country is in session in New York for the purpose of forming a plan of union for submission to the great international Presbyterian Council which is to meet in London on the 25th of next July. It is estimated that there are thirty millions of people nominally adherent to the various Presbyterian and Reformed churches in the world, of which, however, only 8,497,815 are communicants.

IN ONE of the townships of Montcalm county, Michigan, there is not a single resident who takes any paper published in Michigan, and as a consequence thirty Democratic residents scratched the name of the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge from their tickets at the last election, under the belief that some rascally Republican was trying to play a trick on them. The Detroit *Post* thinks that the absence of ANDREW JACKSON'S name on the ticket was what first aroused their suspicion.

THE regular Democratic organ at Toledo, Ohio, is in trouble with its creditors, and its permanent suspension is threatened; whereupon, the Catholic *Review*, a paper published in the same place, says: "Even if the *Democrat and Herald* should pass out of existence, still there would be left an organ for the Democrats of Toledo—an organ, at least in the sense of advocating pure Democracy, whether with or without party patronge—and that organ is the *Review*." The moral of this observation lies in the application of it.

THE sixth annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, which has just been published, contains some interesting statistics concening the business and industrial resources of that city. In the first of the present year there were 4,469 manufacturing establishments, employing 60,999 hands; the capital invested amounted to $63,149,085, and the real estate occupied was valued at $52,151,680. The total value of its manufacturing products for last year was $144,267,371; of its imports for the same period, $831,777,055, and of its exports $221,535,850.

THE croakers are still insisting that the next wheat crop will not be nearly as large as usual, on account of the severity of the winter. It is a notable fact, however, that while there is generally more or less talk about short crops at this season of the year, it always originates with speculative cliques. There is one thing, too, about the new crops of cereals and cotton, which should not be lost sight of, and that is that this year's crop of all the products of the soil will be raised and harvested upon lower prices for labor than for several years past. This will enable the planters of the South, and the farmers of the West, to sell their cotton, wheat, corn and other products at comparatively low prices, and still make a profit, a result which cannot fail to exercise an important bearing on the fall trade. Upon the whole, we are likely to enter the centennial year with a degree of prosperity that will reflect credit upon the enterprise and recuperative ability of the country.

HON. WM. H. WHEELER, of New York, who undertook the task of arranging the compromise agreed upon in Louisiana, has returned from his visit to New Orleans, and gives a very hopeful view of the condition of affairs in that State. He says:

"The condition of affairs in that city is much more hopeful than it appeared when the committee of the House visited it last winter. The compromise in the Legislature has been adopted in good faith by both parties, and under circumstances which will compel its observance. The good citizens of New Orleans say there has been no time since the war when so much good feeling existed in the city. The meeting of the Legislature created no excitement calling for any precautions against violence, and the attendance of a policeman even was not necessary to enforce order. The business men, the banks, the insurance men and the like have begun to assert themselves in the city, and it is largely to their influence that the successful adoption of the compromise is due."

This is a very encouraging view, MR. WHEELER; but how does it happen that, as soon as your back is turned upon New Orleans, the Democrats of the Louisiana Legislature proceed to caucus together and concert measures for overthrowing your compromise? They are not content to abide by the revision of the election returns made by the Compromise Committee, although they solemnly agreed, before it was adopted, to abide by it and not to disturb it; but they now propose to unseat enough Republican members of the House to give them a majority on joint ballot. This is a plain violation of the compact entered into by both parties, and indicates that a scheme to Democratize a Legislature is incapable of keeping its promises. He is the twin brother of Treachery, and whoever puts his trust in him will most surely be confounded.

DELUSION AND DISILLUSION.

According to the Second Adventists of Chicago, the world was to have witnessed the second personal coming of the Messiah exactly at midnight, last Monday. Their arrangements for that momentous event, and the character of their proceedings whilst awaiting, in the very delirium of delusive belief, the final dissolution of all things earthly—as described in the Chicago papers of Tuesday—were of an intensely dramatic nature. However greatly one may deride the monstrous hallucination under which these poor foolish vagarists labored, there is certainly no reason whatever to doubt their perfect religious sincerity. Those of them who were possessed of any property had, it appears, sold it and distributed the proceeds among their poorer co-believers, reserving to themselves only a bare sufficiency with which to procure the physical necessaries of life up to Monday night. All of them had settled their balance with the world, and set their houses in perfect order against the appointed moment when the universe was to be rolled together like a scroll, and themselves translated into glory. Nor were they content with this merely individual preparation. During the day they went about the streets of the city telling of the glories of the world to come, and endeavoring to persuade sceptics to turn from their unbelief before the hour should dawn when repentance by faith would prove too late. Several persons were, it seems, actually perturbed into apparent conversion, and, notwithstanding the bitter cold, were baptized in the waters of the lake. In the evening they assembled in their hall-partook of the Passover Supper, for which a Paschal lamb had been provided some days previous, washed each other's feet, and with commingled paroxysmal prayer, singing, embracing and exhortation, impatiently awaited the stroke of midnight and of doom. An hour or two before that time a high wind came swooping down upon the city, bringing with it rain and thunder and lightning, which were hailed with an ecstacy of enthusiasm as constituting the inauguration of the fiery universal pageant that was presently to wrap creation in flame and usher in the millennium. But the storm spent itself, the elements sank to slumber, and yet the trump did not sound; midnight came and passed, but did not bring with it the opening of the heavens, the white robe and the palm, nor any celestial array; and so, when the gray of the earthly morning began to dawn upon them, faith at length deserted their breasts, and, dazed and stupefied by the ruin of their hopes, they scattered, completely disillusionized, among the homes of their worldly friends and kindred, to begin the world and the life of the flesh anew. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "There is no denying that many other people awaited developments with rather more than a sneering interest." This is peculiar. The superstitious element in our nature is quite strong, even among the more educated and intellectual classes; possibly, also, Chicago may have had certain special reasons for dreading the destruction of the earth, and the restitution of outward things to inward reality. Be this as it may, however, we imagine that by far the truest way of advancing the millennium is by the practice of all good works, and the exemplification in the lives of men of the Divine precepts and principles laid down by Him who said: "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

Brownlow and Johnson.

Governor Brownlow has reviewed Andrew Johnson's speech in the Senate, in which he drew a parallel between a state of things in the Tennessee government when he was acting President and the status of Louisiana, and held up his own non-interference in contrast to Grant's course in Louisiana. Governor Brownlow deals very incisively with Johnson's misstatements of the state of affairs in Tennessee; denies that it furnished any parallel with Louisiana, and affirms that Johnson, so far from pursuing a course of non-interference, did interfere most outrageously, by privately instigating members to withdraw and break up the Legislature, so as to prevent that State from adopting the Fourteenth Amendment, and that he promised and paid Government offices to members for this work.

He cites from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, an extract published in the Nashville *Union and American* of July 18, 1866, as follows:

"Last night Mr. Cooper (the President's private secretary) declared to a company of gentlemen that if the Legislature could possibly prevent the assembling of a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature, he would surely do it."

This it appears that Andrew Johnson's parallel, by which he commended himself by contrast with Grant, is, that he, Johnson, in a State where there was no dispute as to the legality of the election of the Governor and Legislature, interfered in the affairs of the State, and used the influence of the Presidential office to instigate a revolutionary movement to break up the State government; whereas Grant only interfered to sustain the Louisiana State government, which had the best evidences of a legal existence against a revolutionary attempt to overthrow it.

Gov. Brownlow goes on to show that while acting President Johnson was conspiring to overturn the newly organized legal State government of Tennessee, he, on the other hand, did refuse the use of the United States soldiers as a posse to enforce the legal process issued by Judge Chief of Ordnance, Major A. R. Buffinton has been Thomas for a detail of soldiers to assist the Sergeant-at-Arms in executing the process.

He maintains the legality of this; says that General Thomas desired to furnish the aid, but that Johnson forbade it, and that he did this because he was "the conspirator who originated and sustained the lawlessness." The Governor goes on to give the event of this strange conflict:

Finally, on the 19th of July, after fighting had Presbyterian Ministers in the Legislature, and his thousands of rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers on the outside, we got a quorum of fifty-six members of the House and two-thirds of the Senate present, to the chagrin of Andrew Johnson. In proportion as Andrew Johnson was depressed I was elated, for I felt it to be the criminal intention of the conspirators of "My Policy." I gave expression to my joy in the following telegram:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., July 19—12 o'clock M.

"*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C.*

"My compliments to the President. We have carried the constitutional amendment in the House. Vote 43 to 11, two of his tools refusing to vote,

"WM. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee."

He narrates that in the Legislature which ratified the amendment by the decisive vote of 25 to 7, the Senate, two members present involuntarily, having been brought to the bar of the House for contempt and breach of its rules. Therefore—

The charge of Senator Johnson that I, as Governor, endeavoring to "control the Legislature," and that there was "a difference of opinion between the Governor and the Legislature," "a contest between two civil departments of the government of the State of Tennessee," is wholly without foundation.

He goes on to relate the subsequent seditious proceedings instigated by Johnson, a judge of a pretty criminal court, issued a writ of attachment against the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a rebel sheriff, backed by a rebel mob, entered the State House and rescued these members, almost precipitating a bloody conflict.

He also shows that Johnson admits in this speech that the Legislature had power to compel the attendance of members, thus knocking the bottom out from his own labored parallel, and convicting himself. In short, the venerable ex-Governor has shown that there is yet fire enough in him to give Andrew Johnson a heavy fall in an intellectual encounter, as he has done in his round. A reply from Johnson is now in order. Unless he can refute Governor Brownlow's charges in

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT

Eleventh Annual Statement of the Office—Interesting Figures from Mr. Livingston's Records—Fires, Losses, Insurance &c.—Suggestions and Recommendations.

The eleventh annual report of the Fire Marshal of Allegheny county for the twelve months, ending March 22, 1875, was presented in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday last. Mr. J. B. Livingston, the Marshal, in this his first report, shows that he has been attentive to his duties, and the manner in which the details as to fires are given does him credit. We make extracts as follows:

STATISTICS OF FIRES.

Number of fire alarms from cause	392
Number of needless and false alarms	51
Total	392
Alleged value of property where fires occurred	$4,355,045 00
Alleged gross loss on same	819,334 57
Amount insured on and same adjusted	$1,564,464 81
Amount unadjusted	37,356 00—1,601,821 00
Amount paid	479,882 27
Amount not paid	73,559 30— 912,338 27
1873—Gross loss	522,296 09
Insurance paid	353,477 60
1874—Gross loss	657,757 48
Paid	419,094 88
Unsettled	23,633 77
1875—Gross loss	819,334 57
Ins. paid	448,338 27
Unsettled	73,559 30— 512,398 27

Comparative alleged gross losses, with the amount of insurance paid since 1869:

1870—Gross loss	$ 812,514 00
Insurance paid	448,709 00
1871—Gross loss	1,340,927 00
Insurance paid	648,709 00
1872—Gross loss	694,203 00
Insurance paid	353,472 00

Deducting the oil fires occasioned by lightning the net gross loss for the year will amount to $315,915 16. The amount of insurance paid on the great Allegheny fire $111,823 74, and on three oil fires by lightning, $81,588 57, making a total of $196,412 31.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

The causes of fires are given as follows: From ashes and cinders, 9; carelessness with lamps and candles, 4; with cigars, 3; with fire, 10; with matches, 8; carelessness of children with lamps and candles, 2; carelessness of children with matches, 4; from defective flues and chimneys, 28; defective furnace heaters, 11; defective grates and stoves, 6; defective stove pipes, 6; false alarms, 11; foul chimneys, 41; fire works, 7; friction, 3; gas lights and gas explosions, 14; incendiaries and suspicions, 47; attempted incendiaries, 7; lightning (oil works), 3; locomotive explosions (no damage), 2; petroleum oil, lamps, candles, etc., 16; sparks from chimneys, 28; smoke stacks, 16; spontaneous combustion, 3; unknown causes 41; total fires and alarms, 353.

The severity of the past winter had much to do with increasing the number of fires, but carelessness is the prolific source of most of our fires. The wonder is that there are so few fires, considering the carelessness in business houses occupied above and below by such careless tenants. A law should be passed compelling the owners of buildings to make better provisions for the ashes of the up stairs occupants. It is no uncommon thing to find ashes placed in wooden boxes, barrels, and even on the wooden floors of some unoccupied rooms, when the first floor of the same building is filled with a valuable stock of merchandise.

Two hundred notices for the abatement of fire dangers were sent out during the year, and still they are to be found in every direction.

COMPARISON OF FIRES AND LOSSES.

The report gives the alleged gross losses from $50 and less, to $245,000. Under $50, there were 25 fires; between $50 and $100 there were 126 fires; 32 where the loss was between $100 and $200; 37 between $200 and $500; 16 between $500 and $1,000; 21 between $1,000 and $2,000; 15 between $2,000 and $3,000; 6 between $3,000 and $4,000; 1 between $4,000 and $5,000; 12 between $5,000 and $15,000; 3 between $15,000 and $20,000; 2 between $20,000 and $25,000; 1 between $25,000 and $30,000, 2 between $35,000 and $40,000; 2 between $40,000 and $60,000, and 1 between $60 and $245,000.

The great fire of July 4th last, was the most disastrous that ever occurred in Allegheny City, or in the county, except the great fire of 1845. That it was not more disastrous can only be attributed to the energetic efforts of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments, seconded by the volunteer aid of the people. The five other fires on the same day were caused by the careless use of fire crackers. A law should be passed prohibiting the sale of chinese fire crackers. The number of buildings wholly or partially burned by this fire was ninety-eight. The Fire Marshal recommends that manufacturers have competent scientists examine and report as to the best methods of protecting oil refineries from lightning.

NUMBER OF INCENDIARY FIRES.

Unoccupied buildings	13
Occupied buildings	7
Occupied stores	7
Barns and stables	6
Saloons and segar stores	1
Unoccupied saw mills	1
Planing mills	1
Cabinet shops	1
Miners' houses	4
Total	54

Under the head of "Exhibit G," the Marshal gives the supposed motives of incendiaries as ascertained by investigations:

To sell out insurance companies and "beat" creditors
To commit murder (Ortwein)
To get rid of lease
Malice and robbery
Revenge
Mischievous boy

Total

The incendiary fires were located as follows: Townships, 7; boroughs and towns, 8; Allegheny, 5; Pittsburgh (old wards), 7; new wards, 13; South Side, 7. Total, 47.

THE CRIME OF INCENDIARISM.

The Marshal refers at some length to the crime of incendiarism, and suggests that the number of such fires during the past year may be accounted for by pecuniary embarrassments, and the feeling that it was a good time to sell out to the insurance companies. He quotes at some length from the report of the Fire Marshal of Philadelphia on this topic.

During the year there were twelve arrests for incendiarism, and one warrant issued without arrest. Three true bills have been found against accused persons. Eight have been discharged after hearing, one, guilty of murder and arson, was hung for murder. The total number of arrests during the year ending March 22, 1875, were twelve, and for the five years previous the aggregate was thirteen.

CASUALTIES.

A list of deaths by fire during the year are given:

April 30—John Hamnett, wife, two daughters and hired boy.
May 26, 1874—Infant daughter of Martin Yeaster, of Shaler township.
September 2, 1874—Mrs. Scott, Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh. Oil lamp explosion.
November 1, 1874—Miss Margaret Lynch, suffocated by fire at Jacob Fell's, 224 Federal street, Allegheny.
December 30, 1874—Mrs. John Henenger, Center avenue, East Liberty; child upset oil lamp.
February 7, 1875—Little child of Henry Washington, Kennedy's court, Fifth ward, Allegheny, clothing taking fire from grate.
February 27, 1875—Daughter of James Riley, rear No. 50 Crawford street, Pittsburgh, clothes took fire from grate.

There are ninety-six foreign insurance companies doing business in this county, represented by twenty-seven agencies. The local or home companies number twenty-seven.

In concluding, the Marshal states that the Fire Patrol had not yet been organized, and returns thanks to the police and fire departments and underwriters for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of his duties.

THE TAX ON COAL.

The Decision of Judge Pearson Declaring the Act Unconstitutional.

We have already announced the fact that Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin County court, has rendered an opinion in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Kittanning Coal Company, one of the six suits brought for the recovery of taxes alleged to be due by the corporations under the seventh section of the act of May 24, 1874, providing for the taxation of corporations. The opinion is quite lengthy. The following points were submitted by the counsel for defendants:

1. The taxation imposed by the seventh section of the act of 24th April, 1874, being upon coal mined or purchased by the corporations therein enumerated, and not upon coal mined or purchased by individuals or partnerships, is not uniform within the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution, and the plaintiff cannot recover.

2. Anthracite coal and bituminous coal are of different values, according to quality and location, and the statute in question, assuming to impose a specific tax or the same amount on the coal therein specified, is without any regard to values, is unconstitutional and void.

3. The imposition of the tax by the statute in question upon all coal mined or purchased by the enumerated corporations, except that used in their business, and the omission to impose the tax on the coal of individuals and partnerships, are in effect an exemption of the coal of the latter, as well as that so used, from taxation. Such exemptions are prohibited by the Constitution, and the statute making them is unconstitutional and void.

4. A corporate franchise is not properly subject to taxation under the State Constitution.

The Court answered the first, second and fourth points in the negative, and affirmed the third point.

Judgment was entered in favor of the defendants and against the Commonwealth. The Attorney General excepted to the decision, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

DR. W. SMIVELY, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending April 17th, 1875: Total number of deaths 53, of which 4 were colored persons. The sexes relations were: Married, 21; single, 31; widows, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 25; other parts United States, 9; England, 2; France 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 9. The ages were: Under one year, 8; from one to two, 16; two to three, 5; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 6; thirty to forty, 5; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 2; sixty to seventy, 5; seventy to eighty, 2; eighty to ninety, 2. Localities—City wards, 50; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; St. Francisous Hospital, 1; House of Mercy, 1; total, 53.

Causes of death—Alcoholism, 1; Asthma, 1; catarrhal fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cirhosis of liver, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 3; debility, 4; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; gastritis, acute, 1; gastritis, chronic, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; valvular disease, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal catarrh, 2; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 4; small pox, 3; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 53.

THE MURRAY-WHITE HOMICIDE.

Murray Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The jury in the case of Philip Murray, the young man tried last week for the murder of James White, a "helper" employed at Zug's rolling mill, came into court Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, and announced their verdict—guilty of murder in the first degree. As the jury had been out since the Wednesday evening preceding, (three nights and three days,) it was thought improbable that they would convict of the higher grade, as it generally happens that, where a difference of opinion is maintained for so long a time, there is a disposition to yield on the side of mercy. In other words, where a jury is divided as between the first and second degree, it is generally expected that those favoring the lesser offense will be able to carry their point. Those who heard the testimony in this case, could hardly have the shadow of a doubt that Murray was guilty of wilful and deliberate murder. It is seldom indeed that such convincing facts and irresistable circumstances are placed before a jury in a capital case. There was nothing in the defense to create a doubt or raise a hope in favor of the prisoner, except the testimony of one witness, who alleged that he saw the beginning of the difficulty, and saw White strike Murray before he shot. That testimony was characterized, by the counsel for the Commonwealth, as utterly false, and "manufactured" for the occasion. It was probably discredited by the jury, but not necessarily so; because, if Murray was justified in the killing of which there can be no possible doubt, he would be guilty of murder of the first degree, even though White did assault him before the fatal shot was fired.

The verdict, however, was a surprise to almost every one. When the foreman answered "guilty of murder in the first degree," Mr. Marshall, counsel for the prisoner, had the jury polled, and each man, for himself, answered in the precise language of the foreman. It is stated that, when the jury took their first vote, they stood six to six on the first and second degrees. Soon after one of the six in favor of the lesser degree went over to the other side, and, remained there until, on Friday night, there was but one for second degree. He held out until Saturday noon; and when the court signified that they would soon adjourn over until Monday morning, word was sent to them to convene at two o'clock, when a verdict would probably be rendered. The one yielded, knowing that it would be useless to try to get the eleven over to his way of thinking, and worse than useless to keep them penned up in the jury room two days and nights longer.

The prisoner received the verdict with the same apparent composure and indifference which characterized his conduct on the trial. He made a very unfavorable impression on the public, and possibly upon the jury, during the trial, by the carelessness and utter want of feeling which he exhibited throughout. Frequently he would smirk contemptuously, and at other times smile complacently, as he recalled some pleasure or displeasure to him, and at no time did he appear at all impressed with the solemnity or gravity of the occasion.

The execution of Ortwein, followed so soon by the conviction of Murray and Myers, the murderers of farmer Wahl, and Philip Murray, the slayer of James White, ought to have a salutary effect in checking homicides, if there is any restraining influence in the gallows.

OBITUARY.

Wm. K Nimick.

The announcement of the death of William K. Nimick caused a feeling of profound sorrow in business circles, Monday, and the entire community joined in expressions of regret at the loss of so worthy and estimable a citizen. Mr. Nimick was born in the First ward of this city, about half a century ago, and as his parents were in humble circumstances he had to make his own way in the world. He early kept a small grocery store, and maintained his family, three boys and four girls, as comfortably as his means would justify. The boys, however, could not find employment in the store, and early in life the deceased engaged as a clerk in the forwarding and commission house of Michael Allen & Co. He took to business naturally, and at twenty-five was a member of the firm. At the death of Mr. Allen, Nimick became the first head, followed by very extensive, William K. and Alexander, his brother, formed a partnership, and carried on the business of forwarding and commission in addition to the forwarding and commission trade, they engaged largely in coal mining, and operated in this likewise. With capital increasing upon their hands, the brothers embarked in manufacturing enterprises, and were members of the firm of Nimick, Kay & Co., glass; Nimick, Painter & Co., of the steel works, Phillips, Nimick & Co., Sligo rolling mill, and Jacobus-Nimick Manufacturing Company, iron. Mr. Nimick was also one of the original stockholders of the Pittsburgh National Bank, now First National Bank, and up to the time of his death and for many years, was a director of that institution. He was a director of the Pittsburgh and director of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and assisted Colonel William Phillips in the extension of that railroad to Oil City. Finally, if it had not been for the aid and encouragement, although limited, of the financial assistance rendered by him, Colonel Phillips would have never undertaken the completion of that enterprise, which has added hundreds of thousand dollars into Col. Phillips' hand in behalf of that enterprise. Mr. Nimick was also a Director in the Real Estate bank, and a stockholder of other banks, insurance companies and of the Pittsburgh Gas Company. The deceased possessing a robust constitution, and being but little over forty years of age, was most likely to live to a ripe age; but a little over a year ago, he was afflicted with jaundice, and since then had been growing worse. From a complication of diseases resulting from the vital organs, the liver, kidneys and heart. Since October last he has been confined to his house, and expired on Sunday, at midnight, mainly easy peacefully, at the family residence corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. Mr. Nimick married a daughter of Francis Bailey and had been a widower for nine or nine years. He leaves a family of three daughters and two sons. As a citizen, Mr. Nimick was enterprising, progressive and patriotic; as a business man, he was prompt, sagacious, upright and honorable, and in his social relations he was kind, genial, generous and devoted. He was beloved by family and friends, and respected and honored by all who knew him.

WILLIAM M. M'CORD.

William M. McCord, of the firm of McCord & Co., Wood street, died Sunday afternoon, at the family residence, Sheffield street, Allegheny, after a long illness. The deceased was a son of John T. McCord, Esq., of Philadelphia, and for many years has been a prominent member of the firm above mentioned. He was a young man, and widely known in this community. He had been in failing health for some years, and died of consumption. The deceased was a gentleman of unimpeachable character and unobtrusive habits, and was endeared to a large circle of friends. Its remains will be buried this afternoon at two o'clock.

INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.

Question of Liability of Dealers in Shipping Liquor to Local Option Counties.

On Saturday last, after argument, a case of great interest and importance to liquor dealers was decided in the Lawrence County Court. The case and its origin may be stated, briefly, thus: In June, 1874, P. T. D. Casey, of Casey & Fogarty, wholesale liquor dealers, this city, was subpœned to attend the Lawrence County Quarter Sessions Court, as witness in behalf of the defendant in the case of David Winternitz, indicted for selling liquor without a license. Lawrence county is a local option county, and Winternitz was convicted of taking orders for liquor and having them filled by the firm named. It appeared upon the trial that the principal defendant was not an employee or agent of the firm, but occasionally sent them orders which they filled at their option, sent the goods direct to the purchaser, and paid Winternitz a commission.

After testifying in the case and when on the way to the train for home, Mr. Casey was arrested on a similar charge. He gave bail for court and the case came up for trial before Judge McCandless of Lawrence county on the 15th of September last. By agreement counsel on both sides the case was submitted to the jury on facts stated and a verdict of guilty was rendered under the instruction of the court, the question of law being thus stated. The facts stated were: that the defendant (Casey) had never been in Lawrence county previous to his being subpœned in the Winternitz case and, consequently, had never taken any orders nor sold or delivered goods there; that his firm had received orders by mail and had shipped the goods direct to buyers and had collected from them by mail.

The case was put on the argument list, but deferred until, as stated, on Saturday last, when it was argued before Judge Braden, Judge McCandless having been retired at the last election. The decision of the court, made promptly upon the conclusion of the argument, is that the law is in favor of the defendant, and he is consequently discharged, the costs in the case being placed upon the prosecuter, a man named White.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Comprehensive Call—How the Body is to be Composed.

The call for the eighth National Temperance Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the 8th of October next, is comprehensive, as will be seen from the following extracts:

Associations of ministers and churches, all general and conference organizations, all women's annual conferences, classes presbyteries and religious State conventions, all National and State temperance organizations, all women's National and State Unions, Grand Divisions Sons of Temperance, Grand Lodges of Good Templars, Grand Temples of Honor and Temperance and other State temperance bodies, are invited to send delegates.

Each body to be entitled to send seven delegates, of which the presiding officer and secretary shall be two. In case no presbytery, association, conference or organization shall meet in session after the issue of this call, and prior to the meeting of this convention, or shall fail to appoint delegates, the presiding officer, or, in his absence or failure to do so, the secretary may appoint the same. All delegates vacancies in delegations may be filled by the remaining delegates. It proposed that this convention shall be composed entirely of delegates from delegative bodies, and not from subordinate organizations.

The convention will discuss papers prepared by some of the ablest writers in the country, touching the ever varying aspects of the temperance question, and especially those that now agitate the people and bear upon the vital interests of social life, the home, the church, and the nation.

Allegheny Death Rate.

The Health Officer reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending last Saturday as 115. The causes of death were as follows: Railroad accident, 2; old age, 1; acute enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; vulvular disease of heart, 1; acute hydrocephalous, 1; unknown, 2; cholera infantum, 1; still born, 3; meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonis, 1. Under one year, 31; from one to two, 1; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from forty to fifty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 2. Males 9; females, 6.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1875.

Monetary affairs in Pittsburgh call for no extended notice, the conditions surrounding the market being unchanged at the present writing. Most of the banks are inquiring for good paper, and such names as are satisfactory are readily sold at fair rates of discount.

The exchange market is easy at par, the supply being about equal to the demand, no currency being shipped in either direction to make up or reduce balances.

Predictions of better times are in everybody's mouth. Hope is not exactly a marketable commodity, but it has a wonderful influence in producing the conditions which it anticipates. Opportunities for making fortunes rapidly are not confidently looked for, but there is ground for anticipating a steady and healthful business during the summer.

—The Albany *Law Journal* reports a decision affecting the rights of parties where a promissory note was delivered as a gift, of interest. The action was brought by the third indorsee against the maker. The defense was that the note had been altered after its delivery by the insertion of a place of payment: that it was not stamped when made and delivered, the original parties to it having agreed that it should not be stamped, but that it be merely a receipt or memorandum of a transaction between them, out of which the giving of the note arose.

It was stamped before the plaintiffs, who were *bona fide* holders of the note for value, received it. The court held that the note being perfect in form, excepting the blank after the word "at" for the place of payment, it carried with it an implied authority for any *bona fide* holder to fill the blank, and the insertion of the place of payment and the negotiation of the note contrary to the agreement of the original parties, did not avoid it in the plaintiff's hands. The same rule is laid down where a note is given not to be used or filled up in any way. It was also held that the putting on of the stamp, although the same was intentionally omitted, did not invalidate the note.

—The New York legislature has passed a new holiday act, which clears up the numerous discrepancies in the former laws on that subject. The new law provides that when the legal holidays fall on Sundays the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any purposes of business, and all paper maturing on said Monday shall be payable on the Saturday preceding.

In this State, the act of April 2, 1873 provides that when the first of January, twenty-second of February, fourth of July or twenty-fifth of December occur on Sunday, the following Monday shall be observed as a holiday, and paper maturing on Monday shall be payable on the *Saturday* preceding. The act of May 25th, 1874, provides that the thirtieth day of May, commonly called Decoration Day, shall be a legal holiday, and when the 30th day of May occurs on Sunday, then the *Saturday* preceding shall be so observed as a holiday, and the paper maturing on either of these days becomes payable on the *Friday* preceding As the 30th day of May next comes on Sunday it will be well to bear this peculiarity of the law in mind.

On page 125, *ante*, we gave a note of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Hepburn vs. Carlisle*, holding that shares of stock in national banks may be taxed by the State and for municipal purposes, the same as other moneyed capital, and that they are taxable at their actual value and not necessarily at the par value. We shall shortly give the opinion in full as soon as it is out, while we are reminded of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State on a like point. In *Pepper's Appeal*, *National Banker*, vol. 5 N. Y. Sup. 135, it was held that bank stock should be assessed at its full cash value, and therefore where assessors assessed stock at its par value, when its actual or market value was in excess of it, the action was held to be error.

—*Merchants' National Bank*, 19 Wall. 490, is another recent decision on the subject of taxing national banks. It was between bold shareholders. Such institutions are personal property, and that the State which creates a National bank is entitled to jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation of all the shareholders of the bank, both resident and non-resident, and of all the property, and legislate accordingly: that is to say, that a State has the right to tax all the stockholders of national banks in the State, both resident and non-resident, and that it may by law impose the duty of paying the tax on the respondents at the place where the bank is located.—*Albany Law Journal.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at various periods during the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 21, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1862	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1864	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1865, reg	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1865, new	121½	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1867, registered	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1867, coup	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
10-40's	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
10-40's, coupons	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122	122	122
Pacific R. R. bonds	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Western Union Tel	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Quicksilver	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	44½	44½	44½	45	45	44½
Panama	140	140	140	141	140½	140½
Adams Express	103	103	103	103	103	103
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	84	84	84	84
American Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
United States Exp's	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	125	125	125	125	125	125
Do preferred	135	135	135	135	135	135
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul, common	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Do preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
North Western	66	66	66	66	66	66
Fort Wayne	126	126	126	126	126	126
Ohio & Mississippi	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Union Pacific	73¾	73¾	74	74	73¾	73¾
Harlem	136	136	136	136	136	136
Hannibal & St. Jos.	26	26	26	26	26	26
Iron Mountain	18	18	18	18	18	18
C. C. & I. C.	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee, old	70	70	70	70	70	70
Tennessee, new	70	70	70	70	70	70
North Carolina, old	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Missouri 6's	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Asked	Bid
Pennsylvania Central	54⅞	54⅝
Reading	50⅝	50⅜
United Co's. of N. Jersey	96	95½
Oil Creek	95	93
Allegheny Valley	91½	91
Central Trans. Co	43½	
P., C. and St. Louis	26½	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875.

In mercantile circles to-day there was a fairly active movement of nearly all classes of merchandise, although business was exceptional being in regard to grain, which was inactive. Produce and commission houses report an active state of the market, with apples, butter and eggs weak and depressed in values. Provisions were firm and higher, in sympathy with the upward movement reported to-day from Chicago. Grocers are doing a fairly active trade in a wholesale and jobbing way, with sales of an improved tone observed, as one of the results of the resumption of the iron mills. Tobaccos are steady with a moderate activity. Dry goods are experiencing an extensively broken jobbing demand, while a fair wholesale movement is also reported. Shoes and general merchandise is reported The hardware and similar wholesale trades, while not yet active, are beginning to show some improvement. Lumber is dull and depressed. The general aspect of business here is more satisfactory and promising than it has been for a long time, and it is the general opinion that this improvement now experienced is the beginning of a steady revival of mercantile prosperity.

Values have undergone some important changes during the past two or three days, although inactive, as the prices for prime wheat, corn and oats being in light supply. Flour is excited and higher under the general impression that extensive damage has been done to the wheat crop by the late cold weather. The same cause is said to have affected the supply of early vegetables for this market, while it is hoped that in the peach-raising sections, that fruit has not been extensively damaged. In produce, apples are weak, while eggs were lower, with potatoes easier. Groceries and dry goods and general merchandise were not altered in quotations to an important degree.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

Week end'g April 17, 1875.	Week end'g April 10, 1874.	W'k's end'g April 18, 1874.
Flour, bls	67,360	49,209	42,500
Wh't, bu	749,000	683,500	342,976
Corn, bu	453,000	594,600	894,247
Rye, bu		6,258	38,000
Pork, bls	5,111	8,286	5,401
Lard, lbs	4,466,300	5,314,377	4,147,000
Bac'n, lbs	4,351,000	4,558,845	6,324,000

From five points.

The receipts at the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,975
Corn, bus	1,200
Barley, bus	1,350
Butter, pkgs	90
Potatoes, bus	846

Apples, bbls	65
Wheat, bus	1,080
Oats, bus	2,532
Bacon, tcs	150
Hay, bales	325

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,793	10,179	19,972
Apples, bbls	1,359	589	1,948
Cheese, bxs	75	72	147
Corn, bush	7,315	4,022	11,340
Wheat, bush	1,500	6,065	7,565
Barley, bush	8,675	7,697	16,372
Rye, bush	85	460	545
Oats, bush	15,724	11,953	27,677
Butter, pkgs	580	412	992
Bacon, pcs	3,750	3,750	7,500
Bacon, tcs	782	1,209	1,991
Potatoes, bush	17,058	12,023	29,079
Hay, bales	2,295	2,280	4,575

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain continue limited with prices very firm. The receipts of grain during the past week have been very light, being only 30,187 bushels of all kinds of grain for the week ending to-day. The stock in first hands is very light, and should there be any sudden increase in the demand, it would be likely to prove insufficient. Wheat is firm with 6,065 bushels received this week, against 1,500 bushels in the week preceding. The reported damage to wheat from the late cold snap has not affected prices here yet in the absence of demand. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 27@1 30; white and Illinois do $1 23@1 26; amber do $1 20@1 23; good to prime Kentucky red wheat $1 15@1 20. Corn is steady at former quotations. The demand for shelled was not active to-day. We quote shelled at 52@53c ₱ bushel for yellow; 50@51c for high mixed; 780 49c for low mixed; car is stronger at 50@52c for yellow on track; 76@79c for mixed. The receipts of corn have decreased being 4,622 bushels this past week, against 7,315 the week preceding. Under the influence of the late cold weather the demand for oats was not active to-day. We quote at 70@71c per bushels for prime white; 68@69c for mixed. Barley is nominal and hard to quote. Receipts are 8,697 bushels, consigned directly to brewers. Prices are given at $2 25@2 30 per 100 lbs for No. 2 fall. Rye is scarce only 543 bushels having been received for two weeks. Prices continue to be higher at $1 10@1 20 per bushel. We noted the following sales on Change, and on the street to-day:

1 car white wheat in buyer's sacks.....$1 20
1 car car corn, prime yellow on track.....82
1 car corn, prime yellow, in sacks.....83
2 cars high mixed corn.....81
1 car shelled corn, high-mixed.....80
1 car white oats.....71
2 cars white oats.....70
1 car white oats, in sacks.....71
1 car white oats on track.....69

FLOUR—The market is active and excited, under the rumors of damage to the winter wheat crop. Receipts have been liberal, being 19,179 barrels the past week, and 3,753 barrels the present week. The demand is active and extra family winter to-day at $5 75. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat family do $6 00; straight do $5 75; red do $5 50; No. 2 do $5 00; rye mixed do $5 50; corn meal $3 00@3 25 per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are strong and advanced, as follows: Extra family $6 25@6 50 per bbl; fancy do $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25; red winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; spring do $6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00 for self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; graham flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl. Ronald Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; guinness' stout, bottled by A. Barke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Gartlett & Coobman's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 35 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 15@1 17 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes refined, $4 00@4 25 ₱ cwt. for high test: common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; saltpetre $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; flour spar $2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ cans $50 00 ₱ box. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is steady and active. Choice hurl is quoted at 13@15c ₱ ₱.; good do, 11@12c; good to choice stalk brush, 11@12½c; inferior brush, 9@10c. Brooms are unchanged. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common, $2 25; No. 3 carpet, $2 50; No. 4, $3 00; No. 5, $4 25; No. 6, $4 75; No. 7, $5 50; No. 8, $6 25; No. 9, carpet, $4 50; No. 4 do, $4 75; fancy parlor, $5 00; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms, $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 00@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 60@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50 per barrel. Calcined plaster—French $1 00@1 50 per barrel; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 per barrel; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 25@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $100 00 @103 ₱ ton; double dressed 125@130 ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Rating paper 42@46 ₱ ₱., as to quality; manilla 22@26; hardware paper s 60@62c bag wrapping 4½@5½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw papers 2@2½c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 14 @15c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

SALT—Coarse—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 50@1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₱ doz, $2 15; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 25; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₱ box, 50c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 22, 1875.

The Market.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were lighter this week than last, and prices have advanced about 25c per 100 lbs. There was a fair demand by local dealers, and all suitable offerings met with ready sale, and when we left, the yards presented a bare appearance. The number of through consignments was light. We quote as follows:

Choice 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$7 37@7 62
Choice 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	7 00@7 37
Choice 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 65@6 87
Choice 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 87@6 35
Choice 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 37@5 75

HOGS.

The hog market is reported a little off from last week's quotations, and prices are shaded from 40 to 50c per cwt., and the market to-day is quiet and only fully as active as it has been any day this week on even

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

THE reports concerning the fruit crop in New York, Michigan and Illinois are all to the effect that the fruit-buds have not been winter-killed, as was at first thought to be the case. The crop, from present appearances, will be moderately good.

IT IS stated that no foreign rails, either of iron or steel, were imported at New York during the first quarter of this year, recently ended. The imports of pig iron during the same time amounted to only the picayunish quantity of 4,310 tons.

THE Postmaster General has decided that the returns of the amount of postage paid by newspapers in the different cities are not to be published, and postmasters are forbidden to make known the weights of the journals in their respective localities.

THE foreign imports at New York last week amounted to $6,117,777, against $9,269,815 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the beginning of the year foot up $12,994,068, against $130,940,507 for the relating period of 1874.

GEORGE W. GALE, of Selma, Alabama, the man who in 1864 offered a million dollars for the assassination of President LINCOLN, died last week; his latest breath, according to the published reports of his death, being tipped with a hideous curse. The earth is all the sweeter for his having left it.

THE aggregate amount of petroleum received at Philadelphia during last week was 37,616 barrels, of which quantity 24,984 barrels were crude, and 12,632 barrels refined oils. The exports of general merchandise during the week reached a valuation of $713,221.

THE next centennial celebration will come in May, at Meckfenburg, North Carolina, where a Declaration of Independence was indulged in a few months before the final Federal Declaration at Philadelphia, and which therefore claims to be the real cradle of American liberty.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has not only abandoned his proposed European trip, but his extended Southern tour has also vanished, and it is now announced that he will spend the summer at his home in Natick. He will presently be known as "the great American traveler"—on paper.

THE latest advices received at Washington concerning the operations of the syndicate are to the effect that they are selling bonds in Europe as rapidly as was expected, and are doing better here than they were a short time ago. They will take the twenty-five millions anyhow, but expect to do much better.

THE Supreme Court of this State has just decided that it is not sufficient to entitle a vendor to rescind a sale and replevy goods fairly in possession of the vendee, because the latter was insolvent, and knew that he was insolvent at the time he made the purchase. The New York Court of Appeals recently decided exactly the other way.

THE sinking fund call is bringing bonds in rapidly, but has developed the fact that they are mostly held in Europe, and the expectation is that the holders generally will draw interest upon them until the last moment when they can make exchange, in order to take every advantage of a chance for profit. A call for five millions more of five-twenties for the syndicate account will be made in a few days.

THE approach of better times is hardly indicated by the statistics of our foreign trade. For the first quarter of this year the imports at New York were $100,063,000, against $108,350,000 in 1874, and $120,100,000 in 1873. The exports for the same time were $74,200,000 in 1875, $75,200,000 in 1874, and $77,500,000 in 1873. The returns of the imports and exports of Great Britain for first two months of the year, show a similar decline.

THE time is evidently approaching when the trade dollar will be the basis of all silver valuations. It has already gone to the United States a leading place in the commerce of the East, and will, no doubt, ultimately lead to the arbitration of exchanges with all countries, whose monetary unit is based on the silver standard. Following our own example, England and Japan are both about to become competitors with us, and go into the trade dollar coining bussness.

THE New Jersey Democrats are beginning to complain quite sharply of their new Governor. Recently he appointed a colored notary public, and now he has supplemented this anti-Democratic freak by commissioning a white Republican to a judgeship, for no sounder reason than that he considered him the best man for the place. Such eccentric practices as these, if permitted to go unchecked, will, his former supporters claim, result in the total disruption of the party.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of special interest and importance to all holders of life insurance policies, and all who may hereafter apply for such policies. It is to the effect that untruthful answers to the questions which form the basis of the policy, even though they may be immaterial, run the risk assumed by the company, render the instrument void. This is the first time in which the question involved has been brought before the court of last resort in this country.

A COLUMBUS, Ohio, inventor has just completed the construction of a new kind of boiler furnace, which is also a smoke consumer, with which fine coal can be advantageously used as a steam creator. Heretofore this coal has been considered worthless, but under the tests the other day applied at the Columbus water works, it was demonstrated that the "pea" coal is equal as a generator to the best lump coal. The former can be delivered thirty per cent. cheaper than the latter. The invention should have the effect of bring large quantities of this fine coal into market, thereby contributing materially to the general cheapness of fuel.

IT IS the unfortunate tendency of Americans to overdo everything. For awhile, emigration to California, in colonies and otherwise, went on prosperously; but, like everything else, too many have gone at it, and California is, for the present, overstocked. The Pacific railroads are crowded with eager parties, pressing to California to find better homes than they have left; while those who are already there are writing back to their friends to stay where they are. California, they say, is already overrun by laborers and penniless emigrants, who had hardly enough money to pay their fare thither, and have none to pay their way back.

THE latest received statistical reports from France concerning the commerce between the United States and that country, contain some interesting information, which may be tabulated as follows: The exportations from the country to that in 1874 amounted to 214,210,000 francs, of which the American products were valued at 199,344,000 francs. The exportations from that country to this were: French and foreign merchandise, 303,388,000 francs, of which 291,275,000 francs were of French products. The United States is the fourth country in the relative order of its importations into France, the order being Great Britain, Algeria, Italy, United States, Spain, Turkey, Russia, Germany and Sweden.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS is more hopeful than he was a short time ago about revenue matters. He thinks the general business of the country is reviving in a satisfactory manner, and says there are a larger number of distilleries running now than in February, although the amount withdrawn from bond is more than enough to supply the demand for consumption. After a rehearing of arguments in the case he has decided to adhere to his former ruling that the tax to be collected under the new revenue bill shall date back to midnight of the day preceding that on which the bill was signed. Numerous appeals were made, asking him to reverse this decision.

THE Democrats last year elected a District Attorney in Westmoreland county who was so unfit for the place that it has lately been found necessary to remove him, FRANK COWAN having been appointed in his place. The Republicans pointed out the fact of the unfitness of the man who has thus been removed, while the canvass for his election was going on, but the Democrats of Westmoreland were thus so intent upon reforming the politics of the State and nation that they could not afford to begin the work of reformation at home. They were content to demonstrate the necessity of reform by furnishing a glaring example of official unfitness.

THE THIRD TERM.

We have not, for some time, taken any part in the discussion of the Third Term question, as there seemed, in so many quarters, a determination either to ignore it or thrust it aside contemptuously. Some people would not believe the President ever had any such purpose as running a third time for the Presidency, while others affected to regard the proposition with scorn, and hence pooh-poohed it out of the way. Our own convictions, expressed many months since, that the purpose of presenting the President for a third term was really cherished in certan quarters, and would be pressed when the proper time came, although nothing was now said, by any one authorized to speak, that had that appearance, have been strengthened and deepened by the lapse of time: but there has seemed such a thorough disinclination to listen to anything upon the subject that we have lately ceased, as a general thing, to refer to it.

Since the Connecticut election, however, many Republicans, especially in the East, have overcome their disinclination to discuss this third term question, and the revival of interest in it comes from *that* quarter, not from those whose judgment upon it had previously been spoken. The Boston *Advertiser*, a staid and decorous sheet, says that, whether the President "ever indulged or not the delusive hope that he might again be elected to the Presidency may be doubted. Nothing but his impenetrable silence, under circumstances which would have opened the lips of any other man, has given the slightest reason for supposing he cared for a third term. But the talk about it has done a vast amount of mischief; and there is a painful anxiety awakening to have the talk silenced." This "painful anxiety," we may remark, existed in many quarters more than a year since; but it is a good sign to see it spreading into other regions, and to see such papers as the Boston *Advertiser* and the Boston *Journal* waking up to an apprehension that should long since have alarmed them. The latter paper (the Boston *Journal*) takes advantage of the President's visit to Massachusetts upon the occasion of the centennial celebration of Concord and Lexington, to urge upon him that it affords him such an opportunity to speak out, upon that subject, as he has never before enjoyed. We append its article entire:

A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY.

We gave expression to our belief in the injurious policy of the third term agitation so many months ago, that recent political events, foreseen by those who study cause and effect, cannot be alleged as a motive, in suggesting that the opportune moment has now arrived for President Grant to show his appreciation of the unbestowed honors bestowed upon him by the Republican party, by announcing his determination to abide by honored precedent and terminate his Presidency at the end of the present term. Such an announcement would be most appropriate on the occasion of his approaching visit to the Old Bay State, which has sustained him in the field and during his Presidency with zeal and confidence. That a bold and manly enunciation of his intention would tend to check the drooping spirit of the Republican party, and impart new vitality to the issues and principles which it represents, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. We do not propose to discuss the sound and substantial reasons that might be advanced to sustain the belief cherished by the best Republicans in the land, that an authoritative announcement of his desire to be relieved of the high office would be a service which he owes to the party, nor do we care to criticise the wisdom of that silence which the President has thus far preserved upon this important matter. It is sufficient to state that whether it be his intention to remain a candidate or to retire, it is due from him to the Republican party that he should frankly state his position.

Other papers, which have not hitherto regarded the matter as worthy of serious thought, have earnestly seconded this suggestion; among the rest, Senator ANTHONY's paper, the Providence *Journal*, thus speaks:

Many will agree with those who maintain that the President owes it to the party which has given him its generous support for two terms, to declare that on no consideration whatever will he be a candidate for a third time. It will relieve the public mind from all possible cause of doubt or misgiving on the subject, and it will immediately put to rest the imputation and suspicions which his enemies are constantly scattering among the people of the country. Whatever disadvantages may have been experienced from these declarations going unretracted, it is not in the power of the President to do them all away, by an explicit avowal of his own determination on the question. We are fully aware that it may seem unbecoming the station of a President of the United States to decline to be a candidate for the office until he is asked. Nor or we unmindful of the fact that any declaration of the sort which he may now make will be held up to criticism by the Democrats as one to which he has been forced by the clamors of an adverse public opinion. But the circumstances are peculiar. The condition of the country must be taken into the account. There can be no question, we think, that such an avowal on the part of the President would greatly promote the interests of the Republican party. These interests ought to have great weight with him. He may well regard them as superior to all personal considerations. To strengthen the party and to insure its success at the next election is an object of the very greatest importance, for the promotion of which the President, like all others of its members, is bound to use every fair and honorable exertion.

These are not the words of a sensationalist, nor of a mere politician. They are the sober judgment of one who has held his peace for a long time, for the sake of peace, but is now compelled to speak out. In the same strain the Boston *Advertiser* speaks:

The President is about to visit New England under circumstances well calculated to call out all the respect which her people have been accustomed to pay to magistrates; and also to revive the memory of those heroic days when he sent our army home to bear witness to the genius and valor with which he led them to victory. His place is secure in the gratitude of the generations now living, as it is among the heroes of history whom great services have immortalized. But the country is now drifting into dark and troubled waters, and the hand of another pilot will be needed at the helm.

It is to be hoped the President will hear and heed the advice thus tendered him by the most respectable organs of the enlightened public sentiment of New England. If the Republicans of that region did not feel the need for thus addressing him, their papers would not have assumed such a task. They speak in this way because they are impelled to do it by considerations that should be as imperative with him as they have been with them.

CAPITAL UNEMPLOYED.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in the course of an article on legitimate business and speculative activity, takes occasion to remark that "it has been often shown since the last panic that the growth and accumulation of capital throughout the country have been going forward at a rapid rate;" that "the masses of new capital which have been flowing into Government and other good securities during these two months are very large," and that "while there has been this strong current of new capital from savings banks and other sources, pouring itself through the ordinary channels of solid, sound investments, another large stream has pursued more devious courses," referring, presumably, to gold and grain speculations.

That, during the panic and the business depression which followed it, there was still an abundance of capital at all the money centers; that this abundance has been constantly increasing ever since; and that much of it is now unemployed, money awaiting profitable investment in all the large cities, are facts which cannot be questioned. The panic did not result from want of capital, nor has the return to business activity been retarded by any scarcity of it. There has been money enough, unemployed, at any time during and since the panic, to bring about a return to our previous prosperity, if properly used to that end. The difficulty has been that the holders of it have not been able to see their way clear to use it profitably and safely.

It is not to be wondered at, when the ground is looked over, that the holders of money have been so cautious in putting it out. Nearly all the Southern States are in default in the interest upon their State bonds, and State bonds have always, heretofore, been a favorite investment; several cities are in the same condition; and the number of railroads that have permitted their bonds to be dishonored by their failure to pay the interest upon them, is simply astounding. This has driven capital away from all these classes of securities, and rendered it unduly suspicious of everything less worthy of confidence than United States bonds.

Regarding capital as a mere subject of secure investment, for immediate and permanent return of interest, the accumulation of it at the money centers, where it lies idle for want of opportunity, is not surprising. And so long as it is regarded merely in that light, so long will it remain idle, until other classes of securities grow up, or the old classes are restored to confidence.

Are there not, however, other uses for capital than mere safe investment in undoubted securities? Should the holder of money be content with remaining simply a money lender? There cannot be first-class borrowers enough to absorb all the floating capital in the nation, and it is not desirable there should be. Our experience as a people in the matter, for instance, of municipal securities, proves that borrowing may be overdone, and that what were first-class securities, when they were issued in limited amounts, become very doubtful, when the limit is exceeded. Nations and States, as well as cities and railroads, and individuals, may borrow too much; and it is not a healthy state of financial affairs when all the business enterprise of the country is carried on upon borrowed capital, and capital, instead of being engaged in business enterprise directly, is loaned out to those who take the double risk of business and borrowing. In our judgment there should be more solid capital invested in active business enterprises, and less in mere evidences of indebtedness. In other words, we are already too much in debt; and instead of hunting (in vain, as it is now doing) for safe securities, which are the evidences of debt, Capital would act more wisely if it would seek for new fields of investment in legitimate business undertakings.

We are well aware of the folly of presenting this argument to those who would rather invest their money in a mortgage than in a manufactory; but all owners of money are not of that class; and to those of them who can see beyond the ends of their noses we commend the consideration of the problem that money may be as profitably employed in business as in lending; and that he who gives a spur to industry and developement by a wise and prudent employment of his means is as likely to come out a winner as he who ties up his money bags and piles them away in his safe until stocks, bonds and mortgages grow plenty and profitable again.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

As Pennsylvania no longer holds her State elections in October, the States that will lead off in indicating the drift of public opinion, this year, are Ohio and Indiana, which still adhere to the election day which they originally borrowed from Pennsylvania. Elections will be held in both of these States on the second Tuesday of October next; and their influence upon the November elections which follow in the other States will probably be as great and decisive in 1875 as they proved to be in 1874.

The election in Indiana, we believe, is merely for county officers, and is not therefore of national importance; consequently the interest in these October contests will center mainly in Ohio. That State, therefore, may be regarded as the battle-ground of this year's campaign.

The importance of the election in Ohio, on account of its occurrence in advance of the other State elections, naturally attracts the attention of all outside of the State who are interested in politics; and if it went no further than in producing intentness and anxiety, there would be no reason to object to it. But it does not stop there. Already, meetings have been quietly held of "influential" men in Washington city, to indicate to the Ohio Republicans who they shall nominate for Governor and what they shall do; and, as the day for the meeting of the State nominating convention approaches, the desire of outsiders to meddle in the matter becomes still intensified.

The Ohio Republicans, as might have been expected, cry "hands off." They want to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way, and be left to their own judgment in deciding upon their standard-bearer.

And why not? They certainly know their own condition better than any outsider can; why, then, should they not be left free to choose the man they think the strongest and the best? The Connecticut campaign was managed from Washington, and was a failure. We want no repetition of it in Ohio; and if the political managers at Washington and elsewhere will only let Ohio alone, it will be better for the Republican party, and for the Republican cause, if not for them.

The old war-horses of Ohio politics, NOYES, WADE, HAYES, and others, have declined to enter into this fight as candidates. The party is therefore compelled to choose its candidate for Governor from among its newer material, and it will probably be none the worse for having to undergo this necessity. It has abundance of good material to choose from; and while we feel the strongest interest in their making a wise selection, we have confidence enough in their good judgment to trust implicitly to it.

A SELF-SUPPORTING STATE.

The lately issued report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture contains the following reference to Pennsylvania, as a State able to produce, within herself, all that she consumes, as well as to consume all the agricultural products derived from her own soil:

"Pennsylvania comes nearer being self-supporting than any one of the older States of large population, producing everything that a system of mixed farming in a temperate climate can yield, and depending mainly upon the manufacturing and mining populations of the State for its market. It does not ship largely any of its products, as New York does butter and cheese, but sends a small surplus of dairy and fruit products, wool and mutton and other surplus of the farm, to New York, and butter and fruit to Baltimore and Washington. Its purchases from other States are far less in variety and extent than those of New York or New Jersey, in comparison with population. Animals are brought into the State for fattening, and liberally for stock improvement. A correspondent for Mercer, who has imported Clydesdale horses from Glasgow, English coach horses from Hull, and draught horses from London, recently sold four for $12,181. Many Pennsylvanians are quite successful as stock breeders, and find markets in different portions of the country. Lancaster, York and Bucks send millions of pounds of tobacco beyond State lines. Susquehanna, with an area of 800 square miles, makes 3,000,000 pounds of butter and sells 90 per cent of it. The model farm district, Lancaster, ships four-fifths of its products beyond the county, and brings little in. Among the counties which have a surplus of wheat are Lancaster, producing 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, Bucks, Lehigh, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Fulton, Erie, Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, Adams and Westmoreland. This is the great wheat-growing State of the East, producing nearly as much as California; in 1869, according to the census, 3,000,000 bushels more than that wheat-exporting State. Some of the counties have occasion to bring in considerable flour and grain. Susquehanna buys half its home consumption of flour, Tioga at times purchases, and Allen, Warren, Wayne, Clearfield, Clinton and McKean are also purchasers; and wheat is imported by Luzerne, Cameron, Lehighand Lawrence. Some are feeding counties, as Eight into Erie, Columbia and Lehigh. Three-fourths of the beeves of Elk are imported, and fifty per cent. of those of Clinton and Dauphin, and other counties buy largely. Some counties have a small surplus of horses and mules, and others a deficiency; but the stock of the State is mainly grown within her border, except some animals for fattening.

This is a high compliment to Pennsylvania, which is an empire in herself, complete in all that is necessary for her own support. She is what she is, the report might have added, because Protection has built up within her borders a sufficient home market for the varied, rich and abundant products of her soil. If she had to depend upon her agriculture alone she would be nothing in comparison to what she now is, with the anvil and the loom as active as the plow.

THE celebration at Philadelphia, on the 14th, of its one hundredth anniversary, by the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery and the Protection of Free Negroes, is a notable event in itself, although the proceedings were rather tame. The Society was formed in April, 1775; it had among its first members BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and all the other active philanthropists of that day; and it has maintained its organization continuously, ever since. Part of its original object, the abolition of slavery, has been attained; but a material part of it, the protection of free negroes, remains unaccomplished. The society, therefore, holds on to its organization, and wisely. There seems as poor a prospect, to-day, of securing full justice to the freed negroes, as there was in 1775 for procuring the abolition of slavery; and as one of the grand objects has been attained within the first century of its existence, it is not too much to hope that the coming century will see the work fully and completely done.

Most of the members of this society were, at its formation, active Quakers, or Friends. And this peculiarity still remains. The officers elected on the 14th and members taking part in the election, were nearly all Quakers. No other religious body in this country took ground so early against slavery as did the Quakers, and none has adhered to it more firmly and consistently. This society antedates the Declaration of Independence, and the only other permanent anti-slavery society in this country, was not formed until 1833. From 1775 to 1833 the Quakers alone bore organized testimony against the hideous crime of slavery. The final result of its abolition was not, it is true, due to any direct action of this society or those who carried it on; but their continued, persistent and consistent testimony against the giant wrong of their day, did much to educate the public mind, and bring it up to the point of effective action.

The unaccomplished part of this society's work is worthy of more extended effort than it is likely to be able to give. The proper protection of those freed from the clutches of slavery, is the problem of the present, as it must be of the future, until it is finally solved. This society proposes to watch after their interests as it may have opportunity, to promote their education, and to elevate them in every attainable way to a higher plane of citizenship. The field is much too wide for the few laborers it is able to furnish; but a country which is just about to enter upon the second century of its independence, cannot fail to furnish the needed co-operation. If 1776 was made justly memorable by the declaration that all men are created equal, the new century beginning in 1876 cannot refuse to give that declaration a faithful embodiment in its legislative policy.

THE Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, a Democratic paper, praises Governor HARTRANFT for his course in sending troops into Luzerne county, when called upon by the Sheriff, and the Doylestown *Democrat* is equally frank in commending him, as will appear by the annexed extract:

"Some of our newspapers are criticising Governor Hartranft unjustly for ordering the military into the coal regions. He did his duty and nothing more. The Sheriff complained that the civil power of the county was unable to put down disturbances existing in his bailwick, whereupon the Governor issued his proclamation, calling upon the disturbers of the peace to go quietly to their homes. This was unheeded and riotous proceedings continued, persons were injured, property destroyed, and business was interrupted by violent interference. Under these circumstances there was but a plain duty for the Governor to do; call upon the military arm of the Commonwealth to quell the disturbance. It was done. The military arrived at the scene of the action it is announced that all is peaceful, and that there is no occasion for soldiers. It is gratifying if the mere presence of a few troops had such a salutary effect. Who can say what might have been the consequences if the Governor had refused to sustain the Sheriff with an armed force? If the Governor had not followed his disregarded proclamation by ordering out the military to preserve peace, Executive proclamations would hereafter be a farce. We can hardly believe the presence of the troops was distasteful to the lovers of law and order; and we are satisfied their prompt calling out prevented bloodshed. Let justice be done to Governor Hartranft."

As a general rule, however, the Democratic press of the State follows the lead of such papers as the Harrisburg *Patriot*, which at first abused the Governor for *not* sending the troops, and then, when they were sent, abused him for sending them. They have not a word of condemnation for the Democratic Sheriff of Luzerne, who confessed his inability to preserve the peace of his county, and called on the Governor for help; but they find plenty of sneers to hurl at the Governor for heeding this Democratic appeal.

Governor HARTRANFT, in this case, as in all others, adhered to his rule that the military should not be called out until the local authorities had themselves exhausted their means to enforce the laws. He has been very reluctant to call them out in any case; and if any one is to blame, in Luzerne county, it is the Democratic Sheriff, upon whose requisition the military were put in motion. The Governor merely performed his duty, under the laws.

THE Democratic papers have but one answer to the revelations that have been made of the purpose of the Catholic Church to force itself, as an integral element, into the politics of the country, which is that the opposition to this purpose is but a revival of Nativism. They can conceive of no means of relief from the exigency so potent as the resurrection of the bones of Know-Nothingism, and trying to scare the foreign-born voters with that skeleton.

They forget, however, that Nativism, and hostility to the extraordinary demands of Catholicism, are two entirely distinct things, having nothing in common with each other. Nativism is hostility to all foreigners without regard to their religion; while opposition to the political demands of Catholicism has nothing whatever to do with the question of birth. The class of citizens which developes the greatest amount of hostility to these demands comprises mainly of Protestants of foreign birth; and when the fight grows earnest over them, the foremost ranks will be filled by men who know from their own personal experience as Europeans, what is the real character of the hierarchy which seeks to control the legislation of the country.

The Democratic papers may as well take notice, in advance, that they cannot scare any one with the bugaboo of Nativism. They have got to meet the issues involved, openly, squarely and upon their merits. The Catholic Church, as a church, demands a share of the public money for its support of its sectarian schools. That is a question easily stated, and as easily understood; and it will have to be met upon its merits alone. It cannot be met by raising false issues. Hostility to the support of sectarian schools by the public money, does not, in the remotest degree, involve hostility to citizens of foreign birth. This is a tub which stands upon an entirely different bottom.

THE feeling of affection between ALLEN and THURMAN, of Ohio, is said to have received a shock. ALLEN is THURMAN'S uncle, and both are candidates for the Presidency. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that both are making desperate efforts to secure the solid indorsement of the Ohio Democracy, and though, as yet, the contest is carried on in apparent harmony, there is the sharpest strife and most deadly enmity beneath the surface. The correspondent adds:

The progress of the fight between these two men will be watched with intense interest. Neither of them can carry a united Ohio delegation without the assent of the other; and neither would make even a respectable showing in a Democratic convention without Ohio unitedly at his back. Allen will certainly never be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency unless that event happens next year: and Thurman well knows that so promising a prospect of Democratic success in a Presidential election is not likely to present itself again in a generation. Each, therefore, feels that it is his last chance. Each believes that the other is the main obstacle in his way. And each, consequently, fears and dreads and detests the other as he does no other living man.

THERE was genuine Connecticut shrewdness in the action of that Yankee stockholder in the New Haven Railroad, who got out an injunction to prevent the use of free passes over that road during the time occupied by the pending centennial celebration of the battle of Concord, Massachusetts. The President of the United States was sure to be at that celebration, and that would surely draw a large crowd to Concord and Lexington; but as a great many of these would be politicians and members of various Legislatures, with free passes in their pockets, this judicious stockholder concluded that his road would not profit much by the increased amount of travel. He therefore rushed into court for an injunction, which he got; and now every one who goes over the New Haven road to Boston will have to pay his fare. The litigious stockholder owns only ten shares of the stock of the road; but he wants his levy; and he could not let pass this chance to swell the receipts of his road. The injunction is only temporary; but it will last until the celebration is over.

A NOVEL suggestion in regard to the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio comes from Darke county, in that State. According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, there resides in that county a tall, erect, grey-haired and impressive looking gentleman of the old school; a man brimful of patriotism, energy and vigor, with a strong pair of lungs and a commanding voice, and whose name is WILLIAM ALLEN. He is quite warmly urged for the nomination. He has served both in Congress and upon the judicial bench, and remained a Democrat until the accumulated treasons of the Democratic party drove him, near the close of the war, into the Republican party. He is said to be as complete an embodiment of the liberal, freedom-loving and enlightened national life that has sprung up from among the ruins of slavery and State sovereignty, as the other WILLIAM ALLEN is of the effete, the feculent, and the old. It would be a remarkable feature of a political campaign if the battle-cry of both parties should be, "Hurrah for Old BILL ALLEN!"

SURGEON SUDDARDS, of the United States Navy, writing from Port Royal, S. C., expresses the fear that the yellow fever will break out again on the Southern coast as soon as the warm weather sets in. He says:

"When the hot weather returns, which may be expected from day to day, I very much fear a fresh outburst of disease. Since early in the winter all the old residents of Key West with whom I came in contact, invariably expressed themselves as fearful of a very sickly season. In Havana, too, I made a point of asking the opinion of almost every one I met on this point. It was the same. A general apprehension was felt, and even the most conservative were compelled to acknowledge their fears. The increased temperature of the past winter being 6° above the average, the undue prevalence of southerly and easterly winds, and the absolute absence of northers during the whole winter, the general opinion existing among those who have had best opportunities to observe and form a judgment, and the actual appearance of yellow fever so early at Havana and Key West, all combine to favor the belief that any protracted stay of a large naval force at either of these places might have a most calamitous result, and would, therefore, be in the highest degree imprudent."

THE last report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that the panic of 1873 caused a decrease of $82,174,961 in the individual deposits of the 1,976 national banks in the country, in the short space of three months and a half. But the recovery from the first fright of the panic caused a much greater change, and on December 31, 1874, the individual deposits had increased by the vast sum of $142,345,647, indicating the restoration of public confidence in the soundness of these institutions. Not until the recent statement appeared, however, showing a decrease of $35,188,622 of individual deposits, did it become fully evident that activity was being restored to general trade, and that the money which had been hoarded in the banks during the scare was being withdrawn for use in business. It looks as though the country had successfully weathered the storm at last.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, imagines himself an orator, and he goes around making speeches to every little gathering that will listen to him, without regard to consequences. He was elected by the liquor influence, and, when at home, smacks his lips with his friends over the contents of a "barrel of thirteen-year-old rye;" yet, being in Cincinnati lately when a temperance lecture was going on, he could not resist the temptation to drop in among the crusaders and make them a speech. On that occasion, in alluding to the crusade movement, Governor ALLEN said:

"It is one of the forms which in every well-regulated community must commend itself to all men who are worthy to be called such."

This old fool will make one speech too many for his own good, yet; you see if he doesn't.

AS AN instance of how the people will settle the question of introducing the Catholic Church as a power in politics, we may cite the case of Trenton, New Jersey. Trenton is a Democratic city, and, at the recent charter election, CREVELING, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by a decided majority. At the same election BARTLETT, Republican, was elected Receiver of Taxes over WOODRUFF, Democrat, by a majority of 285. WOODRUFF was entirely unexceptionable, personally; but he was a member of the last Legislature, and, as such, voted for the Catholic Promotory bill, a measure the passage of which was demanded by the Catholics. The issue was made upon him, at the city election, for that vote, and he was beaten 285 in a city that usually gives 300 Democratic majority. Let the Ohio Democratic politicians take notice.

"WE REMEMBER to have read," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "in certain Chicago papers, elaborate commendations of the new system of electing members of the Illinois House of Representatives by the cumulative vote, not the least advantage of which was declared to be its influence in procuring on the whole better men than are ordinarily chosen by the system of majorities. It is doubtful if this branch of the subject will be touched upon in the future annual articles." Yes; for even the Chicago *Tribune*, which once fathered the cumulative policy, expresses the universal opinion respecting a Legislature chosen by the cumulative vote, when it says that it has "adjourned leaving behind a recollection of unparalleled scenes of confusion, disorder and violence, and a mephitic reputation like that of a menagerie."

NOTWITHSTANDING that the past year was one of general prostration and disaster to industrial pursuits, it showed an increased production of manufactures of nearly $30,000,000 in St. Louis. This season presents the extraordinary increase thus far of over seventy-six per cent. in the amount of fuel received, a proof of the healthy growth of the city, and at the same time of the revival of activity at its mills and furnaces. Nearly all the stove works, foundries, agricultural works, and machine and engine works, are reported to be doing a good degree of business, and the papers look forward to a gratifying increase over the previous season in all branches of the iron trade of that "metropolis of the future." It is to be hoped that this prosperous tide will reach Pittsburgh presently.

AFTER all, it appears, it is to the dressmaker we are to look as the one who must deal the death-blow at polygamy. A Salt Lake City correspondent says that one of the chief causes of disaffection in Mormondon is the introduction of fashionable dressmaking and the consequent creation of a taste among the Mormon women for finery. They have discovered that where a man has half a dozen wives it is impossible for him to foot all the millinery and dressmaking bills, and consequently a number of the ambitious have become warm advocates of monogamy, as they perceive such a state enables them to gratify the dress propensity. Very few of the Mormons are able to pay for the fashionable costuming of five or ten wives.

THE returns of the March exports from Boston, as published in the *Advertiser* of that city, show a total value of almost exactly three million dollars, being a very satisfactory increase over the value during the corresponding month last year, and a still larger increase as compared with 1873. In each month of the first quarter of 1874 there was an increase over the corresponding month of 1873, and in each month thus far during the present year there has been a gain over 1874; so that the exports of the first quarter of 1875 have reached $9,172,010, against $8,180,500 in 1874, and $7,532,527 in 1873. The *Advertiser* says that from present indications the exports during the next quarter will also exceed those of the relating period last year.

A Texas Discovery.

An old man down in Cook county, Texas, has made a curious discovery, if a correspondent of the Gainesville *Gazette* is to be believed, and he seems to have no inducement to lie, though he may have a slight leaning that way. He has seen, or says he has, twenty-five stones of different colors, embracing all the hues and shades of the rainbow, and varying in size from that of a man's fist to a hucksbut. Their weight seems to be about that of granite or other hard stone. The old man who showed them told the veritable G. W. who wrote the account that these stones were not of ordinary charcoal, and that he could, if he was a little better fixed, make a wagon load of the same in a few weeks. In a dark room the stones are very luminous, and seem to twinkle like the stars on a clear night. The coal is reduced in bulk about one-fourth in the wonderful transformation, while it increases in weight from three to four hundred per cent.

THE Luck of Roaring Camp, so happily described by Bret Harte, was not ushered into that world under more notable auspices than was Storm Lake Brolinska in Iowa, a couple of weeks since. The Western bound trains, with several hundred passengers, were snow bound at Storm Lake, a small city on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, eighty miles east of Sioux City. The hotels of the place, as well as the private residences, were of course soon crowed by the beleaguered passengers. On one train was a car of Mennonites on their way to join their countrymen in Dakota. They refused to leave their car, and one morning it was ascertained that, in a bedroom improvised by tacking sheets across the end of the car, one of the Mennonite women was abed with a baby about to be confined. Two doctors from Storm Lake volunteered their services, and under their auspices a possible President of the United States was successfully ushered into life. The ladies of the city, with the sympathy and curiosity of their sex, were not long in making their way to the car, and excitement everywhere prevailed. The Mayor called a meeting of the Council, which declared the day a public holiday, and voted the hospitalities of the city to the baby and its mother. A grand procession was soon parading the gayly decorated streets, and the mother and baby were carried in triumph to the public hall, where speeches were made by the Mayor, Judge Kidder, Delegate to Congress from Dakota, and several prominent citizens. The announcement was then made that a five-acre plot of land was to be given to the baby, and then a poll was demanded, and all present voting for that name, the boy was christened Storm Lake Brolinska. The procession then reformed and escorted Master Brolinska to the station, and the train moved on amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

No maddening thirst for blood had they,
No battle-joy was theirs who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain:
They saw not, what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

No seers were they, but simple men;
Its vast results the future hid;
The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

Swift as the summons came they left
The plow, mid-furrow, standing still,
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the ax in cleft.

They went where duty seemed to call;
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all.

Of man for man the sacrifice,
Unstained by blood, save their's, they gave.
The flowers that blossomed from their grave
Have sown themselves since beneath all skies.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
And shattered slavery's chain as well;
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb:
The nations, listening to its sound,
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
The holier triumphs yet to come—

The bridal time of Law and Love,
The gladness of the world's release,
When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace
The hawk shall nestle with the dove—

The golden age of brotherhood,
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of the mild humanities,
And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath saluting flags,
The eagle of our mountain crags,
The lion of our Mother-land.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With the Massachusetts papers it is nothing but centennial.

The National Board of Trade will convene at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 15.

The mews of France. Some statistician makes that country the happy possessor of six million cats.

It has been statistically proved that colored men are not addicted to suicide, they not taking dark views of life.

In the interior lakes of New York, and in the Adirondacks, the ice still remains from two to three feet in thickness.

It is affirmed that three men fail at spelling for every woman that fails. Is this because women are good at matches?

A colony of five hundred Bohemians will settle in Nebraska this season, but there will not be a journalist among them.

A one eyed California girl advertises for a husband similarly afflicted. She don't intend to be twitted on her deformity.

How far that trouble spreads. Henry Ward Beecher's cousin was knocked down in Canada the other day and robbed of $260.

The next fourteen months will be packed with century anniversaries of the memorable events of the birthtime of our history.

The east shore of Lake Michigan is literally walled up with huge cakes of ice, driven there by the action of the incoming waves.

A Canadian company is manufacturing caoutchouc from milk-weed, the juice of which yields about four per cent. of India rubber.

Practical Christianity. The Chicago Y. M. C. Association procured 3,400 situations for men out of employment during the past year.

A stock company has recently been formed in Spain, whose object is to unite Europe and Africa by a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar.

Apes, of an intelligent breed, are used as slaves in the Malayan Peninsula, and seem to take to labor almost as naturally as the average Southern White Leaguer.

The National Monument Association is making another effort to secure the completion of the Washington shaft. It will cost half a million to finish it.

Hundreds of foolish Millerites are gathering in Chicago, having given away all their earthly possessions, under the belief that the millenium commences to-day.

Still forging ahead. Several new railroads are projected in Japan, and telegraphic communication has been established between all the principal cities.

A New York father has just been sent to prison for five days for simply boxing his boy's ears. Young America will get out an injunction against spanking, next.

Peat fuel is now burned in the locomotives of one of the Canada railways, with a saving estimated at some forty-five per cent. as compared with the cost of coal.

Cardinal McCloskey boasts descent from the celebrated Viale, monarch of Ireland about the beginning of the fifth century, who conquered Great Britain and Gaul.

Alaska has now a paper printed on its own soil, a miniature sheet called the *Alaska Bulletin*, published at Sitka. The total population of that place is stated at 562.

Grasshopper district newspapers say that the recent wet weather has rotted many of the eggs of the pests, and that the crop in consequence will be a very light one.

The New York Legislature has just passed a bill granting conditional liberty to convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life at the expiration of fifteen years penal servitude.

Results of the depression. Upwards of thirty per cent. of the vessels engaged in trading between Philadelphia and ports in the West Indies are behind in their ship chandlery bills.

A sniff of gunpowder. The Winchester Arms Company and the Providence Tool Company have just shipped a cargo of rifles and ammunition for the Turkish Government, valued at $629,150.

Woman's influence. A Mississippi politician